THE
SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY
JUNE 15, 1929

"Crazy About Families"
By J. Prentice Murphy

Our Newest South
By Florence Kelley

Savings Bank Insurance

Diagnosis: "Hickman"
The San Francisco Program
An Adventure in Living and Leisure
When Adults Ask Questions
What Relief Means

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THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

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The Gist of It

THE court decision in the Ellis College case, far reaching in its general effects on child care and on the administration of charitable bequests, tends directly to defeat the purpose of the donor if that purpose was to help as many widows and their children as possible. In some cases a hard-working woman must support a whole brood of youngsters on less money than is spent on one favored child cared for in an orphanage glorified by the name of "college." An incisive review (page 339) of the case by J. PRENTICE MURPHY, executive secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia.

SPONTANEOUS combustion seems to have been the cause of the strike at Elizabethton, Tennessee—an indignant walk-out by mill girls who had never seen a walking delegate. The situation canvassed for Survey readers by MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY, general secretary of the National Consumers' League. Page 342.

SOME high lights of the program of the National Conference of Social Work beginning the end of this month, by the president, PORTER R. LEE, director of the New York School of Social Work. Page 345.

NORMAN FENTON, who tells on page 349 the nearly tragic story of a small boy mis-labelled "Hickman," is director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research maintained at Whittier, California, by the state Department of Institutions.

ON page 350 VIRGINIA ROBINSON, associate director of the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work, reviews the report just published by the Charity Organization Society of New York in which Grace Marcus brings a new and revealing evaluation to the use of relief in case-work.

QUANTITY and quality at the same time was the aim of Rochester's three-headed attempt to teach health to its citizens en masse, described on page 353 by RAYMOND H. GREENMAN, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc.

IN one of his courses at the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate School at Bryn Mawr, HORNELL HART directed the experiment in social work training he describes on page 357.

BRUNO LASKER, formerly managing editor of The Survey, is now on the staff of The Inquiry. Page 358.

FOR some years LILIAN MINER (page 359) attended teachers conventions as a highschool teacher in an eastern state. More recently she has been present at such gatherings as a writer and speaker.

RUTH ALLEN teaches in the economics department of the University of Texas. Page 361.

MARGARET SAWYER is one of the board of directors of the American Women's Association, the director of the Education Department of the Postum Cereal Company, and a former director of nutrition for the American Red Cross. Page 365.

ROBERT A. HILL is secretary of the Council on Adult Education for the Foreign Born. Page 366.

EDWARD M. BASSETT is president of the National Conference on City Planning. Page 367.

PIERCE ATWATER is executive secretary of the Wichita Community Chest, Inc. Page 372.

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"Crazy About Families"

By J. PRENTICE MURPHY

SO far as further litigation is concerned, the celebrated Ellis College case has been closed for the time being. Late in April, Judge Henry C. Thompson, of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, ruled against the earlier adjudication of Judge George Henderson of the same court, thus ending the first chapter in one of the most significant court proceedings ever concerned with a charity bequest. The intermingling principles of law and social work are so important and far-reaching that the issue has attracted nation-wide attention.

Charles E. Ellis, a Philadelphia street-car magnate, died in 1909, and willed approximately $5,000,000 for the creation and support of the Charles E. Ellis College for Fatherless Girls. The beneficiaries were to be at least fatherless, white, and under thirteen at the time of admission.

The same year, Robert N. Carson, another rich Philadelphian, also died, leaving an equal sum for the creation and support of the Robert N. Carson College for Girls. The beneficiaries must be white whole orphans, the admitting age being similar to that of Girard College—six to ten. The popular understanding has been that these two institutions for dependent girls had been largely patterned after, and were to be conducted along the lines of the famed Girard College—an institution for fatherless boys, and soon to house some 1,800 beneficiaries.

In proportion to population, Philadelphia has more institutional child-caring facilities than any other city in the United States—possibly in the world. Compared with other cities of like size, it spends wholly disproportionate and enormous sums for the care of children away from their own homes.

The Ellis bequest did not become operative until 1915—the opening of the college being almost concurrent with the sessions of the celebrated Carson-Ellis Conference, called at the request of the trustees of the two institutions. Under the leadership of Dr. Hastings H. Hart, it brought together a group of well-known educators, civil administrators, social workers and publicists, and its underlying purpose was an attempt to socialize the plans of the two institutions, since there was general feeling at the time that the advent of these two agencies, with the restrictions—actual and implied—in the wills, represented a backward step in the field of work for children.

Until 1923 the development and operation of Ellis College was uneventful. By that time sixty girls were housed in the cottages newly erected on ground purchased at Newtown Square, near Philadelphia. The trustees were the directors of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company and their report then made to the Orphans' Court showed an accumulation of approximately $1,700,000 of surplus income, now amounting to over $2,320,000. The trustees asked permission to add this surplus to capital.

AT that time there was acute distress amongst the poor in Philadelphia. The Mothers' Assistance Fund of Philadelphia County had for some years been reporting an average waiting list of from 800 to 1,000 widows, some of whom had to wait two or three years before they could receive grants under this law. There was much unemployment and sickness in the city. Shortage of funds had compelled the Family Society and other family relief agencies, except the Jewish Welfare Society, to practically close their doors to new applicants. Many informed and experienced social workers and laymen charged that children were being removed from their families in large numbers through the action of the Juvenile Court on the basis of poverty. Many of these children were fatherless.

In the face of this vast unrelieved need, the action of the Ellis College trustees seemed so unusual that Judge Henderson ordered that an inquiry be made concerning the methods under which the college was operating, to determine whether the request was a reasonable one, and if not, what new plans

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should be recommended to the trustees. He appointed as *amicus curiae* John S. Bradway, a member of the Philadelphia bar, and secretary of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations.

Neither then nor subsequently has any question been raised as to the honesty of the trustees in their administration of the estate. The sole issue centered in this—was there sufficient need for extension of institutional care by the college, and if not, how could the charity of Mr. Ellis be best expressed by the trustees? Mr. Bradway conducted a long and careful study of the law, and of the work of the college, and also of family relief and child-caring conditions in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

SHORTLY before the Ellis trustees made their request, Judge Henderson had adjudicated the affairs of the John Edgar Thomson School—now known as the John Edgar Thomson Foundation—created by a former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the care and aid of daughters of men who had died in the service of that and other railroads. This charity had been operated on an institutional basis, with 40 to 50 girls in care, and also had a mounting capital fund, due to the accumulations of surplus income.

Mr. Bradway had served as *amicus curiae* in that investigation, and as a result of his studies and recommendations, the trustees agreed to embark upon the plan of aiding in their own homes those competent mothers who were in need of funds. As a result, this fund now cares for an average of 150 children with their mothers, and has 24 in an attractive city house, used as headquarters for special education and health work for this limited number.

In his report to the court on Ellis College, which was, in turn, submitted to the trustees, Mr. Bradway had revealed the bearing of certain laws of Pennsylvania on the accumulation of surplus income by charitable, educational and other agencies. Beginning with an act passed in 1853 and amended from time to time up to 1915, it was shown that there was a clear intent on the part of successive legislatures to impose checks on needless capital accumulation of charitable funds. According to the last amended act, charitable agencies could not hold capital in excess of $1,000,000, or annual income in excess of $50,000, unless they could show that such excess could be fruitfully expended for the benefit of the community. Where there was inability to so prove, the law compelled the court to award the excess sum *cy pres*, for purposes of a similar but more needed nature. This, as related to the Ellis College estate, would have meant the care and support of many children with their own mothers, instead of a few in an institution apart from their mothers.

MR. BRADWAY'S report in the Ellis College investigation was not accepted by the trustees. Therefore leave to intervene was granted by the court with the consent of the attorney general to certain citizens, some of whom represented the leading Catholic, Jewish, Protestant and non-sectarian family and child welfare agencies in the community.

The court conducted hearings over a period of about four months, taking more than nine hundred pages of testimony from approximately sixty experts in the fields of law, social work, medicine, education and psychiatry. The examination included a careful investigation of the waiting list of Ellis College, because Mr. Bradway, on the basis of his study, contended that there was no need for additions to its institutional equipment.

It was declared by the trustees that, according to the college records, there were 139 *bona fide* applicants for admission. Since the *amicus curiae* had not been furnished any information as to the applicants for admission, he asked, and was granted, the court's permission to make a study of these 139 girls. Ella F. Harris, a social case worker of long and ripe experience performed this service, and testified as follows:

28 applicants disqualified under the stated terms of the will;
26 already suitably provided for in other institutions;
the families of 54 able to give their children proper care at home, and half of these no longer desiring to place their children;
10 girls being aided through the Mothers' Assistance Fund;
4 could not be located;
1 dead;
1 adopted.

The net number of *bona fide* cases, suitable for admission, according to good social work standards, was 8.

Questions as to what is a waiting list, and whether the need for care by a welfare agency should be arrived at through dependence on uninvestigated lists of applicants, were gone into carefully. Testimony was taken to show the extent to which changing social conditions had rendered practically unnecessary new institutions of the Ellis type, which, although called a college, is essentially an institution for dependent children.

DR. ELLEN C. POTTER, then secretary of welfare of the State of Pennsylvania, reported that there were 2,000 vacancies in Pennsylvania institutions offering more or less similar care to dependent children, and that approximately one-half of these vacancies were in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia. A large number of these were for girls. Case after case was cited, showing the extent to which poverty due to the death of fathers was the outstanding factor in forcing good mothers to agree to surrender their children for care at the hands of strangers.

The cost per child at Ellis College at the time of the hearing was approximately $2,000 a year, including interest on investment. A number of instances were brought to light in which children from one family were being cared for in two or three institutions, the total cost for this care running from $3,000 to $8,000 per family. Yet in each instance cited there was a mother at home with other children. And in each such instance she had the responsibility of the support of these remaining children, sometimes working out and using a day nursery for temporary care. Yet if anything should happen to her health and make relief necessary, it would be all but impossible to secure it through any existing relief agency.

Philadelphia has no system of regular, general public relief administration. It was pointed out that the average wage-earner's annual family income in the United States was less than $1,500; that these mothers referred to could care for all of their children at less expense than it was costing Ellis College to care for one. There seemed something inconsistent in a woman doing washing or scrubbing floors in office buildings to earn mere support for herself and a child or two, while each of her three or four other children was having expended on him, a total sum large enough to

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enable her to support the entire family in her own home under a mother's care.

One family of children, cared for apart from the mother by different agencies, was shown to have represented an indicated outlay of approximately $50,000. From a financal standpoint, it would have been reasonable economy to have capitalized the project, given the mother twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, and let her support herself and her children on the income.

Rebutting testimony was offered by the trustees, but an impartial study of the testimony of both sides would show how valuable and enlightening were the presentations of the intervenors.

Judge Henderson found for the side as presented by the intervenors, in a manner displaying an unusual understanding of the inevitable trends in the field of social welfare. The writer is not a lawyer, and therefore cannot touch upon the fundamental law involved, but this case has brought to light a vast amount of information pertaining to existing statutes and their judicial interpretation, in this and other countries, which certainly will affect this phase of the law for generations to come.

Judge Henderson ruled that in view of the clear proof that no actual need existed for the further extension or development of the institutional side of Ellis College, there should be worked out a home-care plan—namely: the support and education of beneficiaries under the will with their own mothers, provided the latter were suitable for this task, the college to be in absolute control of this (for want of better term) mothers' pension work; its integrity and administration as a charity remaining undisturbed.

THE court was clearly in accord with the point of view of the intervenors—that their activities were not in the direction of breaking the will or taking money away from the estate, or even interfering with the spirit of the bequest. The problem at hand was merely the application of a trust in accordance with a situation clear to a great many social agencies, but apparently not acceptable to the trustees of Ellis College.

The trustees took an immediate appeal to the full bench of the Orphans' Court, which was lost by a vote of three to two. Thus, in the first round, Judge Henderson's action was sustained. Then the trustees appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, basing this on the recommendation in the minority opinion of the Orphans' Court, suggesting that further consideration as to how Ellis College was to expend its surplus income under the *cy pres* plan was irrelevant until there had been a final interpretation of the basic law involved.

The Supreme Court refused this appeal, so, in accordance with the majority opinion of the Orphans' Court, the case was referred back to Judge Henderson for the further taking of testimony as to the *cy pres* application. He became ill, and after a delay of some months, Judge Thompson, who had agreed with the majority opinion, was appointed to take Judge Henderson's place.

It naturally was expected that further consideration before Judge Thompson would center around the development of a home-care plan, with the clear understanding that the trustees would carry the case to the higher court for a final decision, if the Orphans' Court should again decide for the intervenors.

Subsequent to the decision by Judge Henderson, the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company merged with the Provident Trust Company. This brought a new group of directors into the picture as trustees, but their opposition to the majority decision remained unchanged. Early in this hearing before Judge Thompson, the trustees submitted a new waiting list of 103 children from 76 families, which Mr. Bradway was asked to study, in association with Anna B. Wetherill, secretary of Ellis College. This list, according to the instructions of Judge Thompson, was to be studied solely with five factors in mind:

Whether the applicants were in existence;
whether they were geographically within the district laid down under the will;
whether they were white;
whether they were fatherless;
whether they were within the age limits mentioned by the will.

THIS order shut out all consideration of the psychiatric, physical and social factors which recognized social agencies regard as necessary before entering upon a program seeking to separate a child from his own people. Mr. Bradway found 35 of the children on this new waiting list to be technically ineligible, and only 9 as eligible. Social workers viewed this same waiting list in the main as follows:

Technically ineligible 26
Consent would be refused 4
In care of other agencies 37
Family able to provide 11
No problem apparent but poverty, more information needed 8
No information at all 4
Care away from home advisable 5

Counsel for the trustees took sharp excepton to Mr. Bradway's interpretation of the list and held that the appraisal from the social workers' point of view had no bearing on the case. Notwithstanding, the facts are that the leading child-welfare agencies in the country would not think of admitting children to care on as little information as the court in this case employed to determine its action. In the study made for the court, the representatives did not see 27 of the mothers, or the children in 56 cases, or in 37 cases the homes in which these children lived.

THE following is typical of many of the case problems found in a study of the waiting list:

Mother a widow; ten children; 2 married; 3 employed; 1 in Girard College; 4 minors at home; 2 on Ellis College waiting list.

Mother has good background; children in bad physical condition at father's death, but have been built up through aid of the Mothers' Assistance grant and mother's intelligent devotion. Mothers' Assistance Fund says: "Mother is one of the most remarkable types we have ever met. . . . Has made an ideal American citizen; excellent home standards; high character ideals for herself and the children; is capable and thrifty."

Children are trained to work and are extraordinarily helpful and unselfish; family ties are strong. When boy went to Girard, mother debated with herself a long time before she could bring her mind to part with him, but finally wrote the letter of acceptance and gave it to an older boy to mail. He could not face the prospect of parting with his brother and threw the letter away. Later his conscience hurt him, and he told his mother. This family is unusually devoted to church duties, one older girl putting most of the little spending money given her by her brothers in the collection. When this girl went to summer camp, one sister on the Ellis waiting list "cried all night for her" but her mother would not write this to the absent one or she would have come home.

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If the two applicants go to Ellis, the grant for this family will be reduced from $50 to $30 a month, and already there is a deficit in the family budget.

Judge Thompson ruled, however, that there were at least 60 eligible children, that being the number the trustees wished to add to those now in care. He authorized an immediate expenditure of $1,136,881 for additional cottages; staff accommodations, administration purposes and so on, and $200,000 additional for two new wings when needed. In his adjudication, he says:

> To my mind the only question is—are the trusts under the Ellis will legal and capable of being carried out, irrespective of the expenses of so doing. . . .
>
> In my judgment the plan of the trustees . . . is a proper one . . . and I direct that the trustee carry out the plain terms of the will.

The intervenors decided not to take an appeal because it seemed apparent that a majority of the Orphans' Court judges would reverse their former decision and sustain Judge Thompson's adjudication, and it seemed probable that the Supreme Court would confirm the lower court. That Judge Henderson was justified in his interpretation of the meaning of the acts under which suit was brought is seemingly borne out by the fact that the 1929 legislature passed, and the governor has signed, bills raising the amount of money which charitable and educational agencies might expend, without further court authority, to $350,000 annually. These bills were the result of action taken by counsel representing Carson College.

There will be difference of opinion as to the observation made by Judge Thompson, as follows:

If testators are given to understand in the future that their purposes, the same not being in violation of law or public policy, are to be set aside because the administrators of the charity think that something else is better, charitable and public bequests of this character will certainly diminish in number and importance.

Those who intervened felt they were performing a public duty, in the face of what appeared to them to be a lack of *bona fide* "raw material," to try to induce the trustees to enter upon a broader and more useful field of work. The court has decided against them. It now remains for the public to be informed as to better ways of meeting an old need. The social agencies must continue to be "crazy about families," a criticism made against them at a hearing before the attorney-general.

Eminent counsel represented both parties, in addition to Mr. Bradway, who was served by counsel in the persons of Charles Edwin Fox and Jerome J. Rothschild. Owen J. Roberts and I. Hazleton Mirkil acted as counsel for the trustees, and former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper, for the intervenors. The Provident Trust Company has had a long and honorable history in the community. Its board of directors is made up of citizens who have taken, and are taking, leading parts in behalf of the welfare of Philadelphia.

In the meantime, children in Philadelphia are being separated from their families because of poverty. The Mothers' Assistance Fund still has a waiting list, although much shorter than in 1923. Philadelphia still lacks an established public relief policy, and the private family relief agencies need approximately $400,000 more a year to meet the demands made upon them.

Our Newest South

By FLORENCE KELLEY

FROM a little town in the Tennessee mountains there came to Washington in May, a slight, wiry, black-haired girl with high cheek-bones suggesting some Indian great-grandfather, to tell the Senate Committee on Manufacture, of which Senator Robert M. LaFollette is chairman, and the twenty-fifth convention of the Women's Trade Union League, her experience with our newest textile industry. She is Margaret Bowen, leader of the five thousand strikers of the mills of the Glanzstoff Corporation and the Bemberg Corporation in Elizabethton.

It was first-page news in the New York Times on May 15 that Colonel Herbert H. Lehman, acting governor of New York (during Governor Roosevelt's convalescence in Georgia), had resigned his position as one of the directors of these corporations after the failure of his efforts to persuade them to settle the strike by peaceable methods on modern principles.

Far from doing so, they have induced Governor Horton to fill the little town with soldiers and sheriffs. Why not? Elizabethton is a typical southern industrial town. The corporations own not merely the mills but the houses, the lights, and the water supply, which latter they have been repairing after it was cut in the hope of diverting the mill supply, after the Glanzstoff Corporation had broken its promises to raise wages made after a first struggle that began in January. The corporations are new and their product, rayon—artificial silk—is the newest of the textiles. But their dealings with their employes, who are all 100 per cent native-born American citizens dwelling in the mountains as their ancestors did long before these corporations were heard of North or South, are as old as the steel industry's ways in Pennsylvania in the early days of Andrew Carnegie. Indeed, if we except the stockades (which are absent from Tennessee) and substitute the huge proportion of young girls here involved, there is everything to remind us of the bitter Homestead strike in Pennsylvania over forty years ago.

The National Guard having been called into service in April, its accompaniments are evictions, the kidnaping of two responsible agents of the American Federation of Labor by a mob of well-dressed, well-known residents of the county, the mounting of machine-guns, the bombing of strikers' homes, wholesale arrests which filled the local highschool with prisoners, the jail being full to overflowing. Among other items is the presence in jail of a boy, fifteen years old, arrested for non-payment of rent because, during the strike conducted by his seniors, he can get no work.

The National Guard—sent by Governor Horton, in gradually increasing numbers of companies, at the request of the mill owners—have all along been friendly with the

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strikers. But as guardsmen they are compelled to patrol the streets from which they banish the citizens. Spread out along the lanes, they lie on their stomachs with bayoneted guns as though guarding the town from invasion by some foreign foe, though many of them are brothers and cousins of the striking youth and girls.

The population of Elizabethton when the strike began in January was in the neighborhood of 6,000 people, of whom something over 5,000 were employed directly and indirectly by the corporations. They were mountain people, accustomed to adding game to their diet by the habitual use of firearms. And they were non-union.

Indeed Margaret Bowen, their leader, was utterly ignorant of trade unions until she had gone out of the mill with the sixteen rayon workers for whose work she was overseer, in despair of ever getting the wage of $10.80 a week to demand which she had come by many short and painfully-achieved steps. Her "raises" had been spread out over many months and each had been ten cents or less a week.

The January strike had to do at first only with wages, but strikes in Tennessee corporation mills are new and this one brought to Elizabethton representatives of the rival textile unions. Weisbord of the Communists first, followed by McGrady and Hoffman of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Today the demand for better wages is still vitally essential, for who can live, even in Elizabethton, and hold a position of responsibility in the mill on less than $10.80 a week, with other experienced workers getting even less? For wages will be only nominally won, as this year's experience has taught these thousands of country folk, unless there is a powerful union to back the demand.

Drawn by William Siegel for the Advance

Whatever the fate of this strike may be, the strike itself is of enormous national importance. For it is teaching the textile workers of Tennessee, men and women alike, their first lesson in trade unionism. And these are new women. They are voters. They welcome their experienced sisters from the North, bringing with them funds and the results of a quarter-century of pioneer work in labor organization.

Never again can a southern Chamber of Commerce advertise, in unsuspecting ignorance of the truth, that southern mill hands are "docile." Is it not a girl strike picket, Evelyn Heaton, who has sued out a warrant, charging Adjutant-general U. C. Boyd with "aiding and abetting an attempt to commit murder"? She had been seriously injured when a bus charged a body of strikers who were blocking a highway. The adjutant-general was released under bond. But "docile labor" does not sue out warrants against adjutant-generals.

No publicity compares in importance with that of Congressional investigations. Senator Wheeler introduced the following resolution in the Senate on April 29:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures . . . is hereby authorized and directed to investigate immediately the working conditions of employes in the textile industry of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, with a view to determining (1) whether the employes in the textile industry have been and are working for starvation wages despite the fact that the textile industry is the beneficiary of the highest tariff protection granted any industry in the United States, and is still appealing for more tariff protection; (2) whether men, women, and children are compelled to work as many as 60 hours a week for wages insufficient to permit a human being to live in decency; (3) whether such employes have been and are the victims of oppression such as is prevalent in countries where peonage is the rule; (4) whether enormous dividends are being paid by the textile corporations that are made possible by the oppression of the wage earners in their employ; (5) whether the appeal of the textile interests of the South for higher tariff protection is justified; (6) whether United States citizens entering the textile districts to aid these underpaid and oppressed workers in their misfortunes have been kidnaped and deported into other States and threatened with death if they returned; and (7) whether union relief headquarters have been demolished by masked men and acts of violence committed against the workers that are making life unsafe. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation. For the purposes of this resolution the committee . . . is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act . . . during the sessions and recesses of the Senate until the final report is submitted. . . .

A startling prelude for Senator Wheeler's resolution is a legislative investigation in South Carolina of the State Department of Commerce, Agriculture and Industries under a resolution introduced on March 13 last which reads:

Creating a committee instructed to proceed at once and report its findings to the Attorney-General within thirty days after appointment. . . .

Among the findings are the following:

The committee finds as a matter of fact that the Commissioner is quite indifferent to the industrial conditions in the state and frankly admits that he knows nothing of the methods adopted in the adjoining states. . . .

The Commissioner frankly admits that about all he knew of mill people was what little he learned when he was a farm demonstrator in Lexington County and sometimes he would talk with them in reference to working little patches and gardens after their regular work hours.

The Commissioner took no interest in the strike situations which recently occurred and are now in effect other than going to Greenville and spending a few hours in the vicinity of one of the mills where a strike existed and visiting several other strikes that same day.

The Commissioner testified that he had no recommendation whatsoever to make in reference to the labor situations after having made a survey of the situations as he did on his hurried

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trip to the few areas. However the committee finds that the Commissioner has been active and quite wakeful in one respect. That is, that he has been always ready to suppress and excuse practically every violation of the labor laws, to ignore all discrepancies as to weights and measures, to pass over all violations of the pure food law upon the mere collection of the inspection fee and to re-allot the salaries of those working in his department in utter disregard of the appropriation bill.

If anyone believes that the southern textile industry can be safely left to state enforcement of state laws while Congress encourages with tariff increases, the present manner of conducting these industries, that credulous optimist is strongly recommended to read the whole of the South Carolina report of which the foregoing is a condensed extract.

The element which Senator Wheeler and Representative Frear have introduced during the present session is new and a long step forward. Each proposes a committee to investigate from the human and the social point of view an active and powerful applicant for tariff increases. In connection with a pending tariff bill, it is the human point of view which is new.

Of the three applicants, sugar beets and cotton being old, have undergone enquiries in the North, but rayon is new and not yet technically perfected. It is, however, already cotton's most threatening rival.

While rayon goes forward by leaps and bounds, both technically and in the extent of investments in the industry (though by no means socially), cotton in all three ways recedes. Women no longer wear cotton underwear or hosiery; and it remains to be seen how far any large-scale use of cotton dresses can be re-cultivated while silk, both real and imitation, competes.

Cotton holds its own for sheeting, ticking and other bed coverings, for automobile tires, mail bags, canvass awnings, worsteds, infant wear and many minor articles formerly made of wool. But who would dream today of entitling a volume Cotton is King! Yet such a book, so entitled, stood thirty years upon my father's bookshelves.

The Wheeler resolution is of especial importance to women, who are a large majority of the workers in both the rayon and the cotton industries, and of course, the worst paid. Since the Sutherland decision deprived all women wage-earners in April, 1923, of their only statutory method of establishing a stable minimum in the lowest paid occupations, the trade union with its clumsy and uncertain apparatus of strikes is their only alternative, their sole effective safeguard against the starvation standards of the southern mills.

AS this issue of The Survey was in press, the strike was settled through the offices of Anna Weinstock, a conciliator sent by the U. S. Department of Labor, who was able to persuade both sides to reopen negotiations and the strikers to return to work. A personnel department has been set up under E. T. Willson, who was called to a similar position in the Forstmann-Hoffman mill at Passaic, New Jersey, following the thirteen-months' strike in that market in 1926-27. At best, the settlement is a patchwork of concessions local to Elizabethton. It emphasizes the need for a thoroughgoing congressional investigation of textiles, North and South, and gives added point to Senator Wheeler's resolution, which has passed in the Senate, and has been endorsed by the Federal Council of Churches, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and the National Consumers' League.

Sustaining an Act of Providence!

SAVINGS bank life insurance has scored again in Massachusetts. Rather, its friends have staved off another of the recurring attempts on the part of some of the private insurance companies to hamper its operations. Moreover, an eleventh savings bank has joined the ten which have pioneered in this remarkable demonstration in the field of the newer thrift.

The Massachusetts plan had its inception twenty years or so ago in the brain of Louis D. Brandeis. Its growth has been the lengthened shadow of the devotion and organizing ability of Alice H. Grady, who has long been deputy commissioner. George L. Barnes is commissioner, and president of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund, which stands behind this modest foray in the highly competitive field of insurance on the part of the most conservative of our banking institutions. It should be added that the adventure, and the system through which it is carried out, is doubly supervised by the state—through the commissioner of insurance and the commissioner of banks.

Savings banks were an innovation in their day, semi-public, close to the people—a modern mutual substitute for the family stocking or nook in the mantel-piece; pooling these littles and lending them out, often to the depositors themselves, in ways which created mounting reservoirs of capital. But as they have prospered and grown strong and influential, they have for the most part stuck to their last as depositories, to borrowing and lending. The whole modern movement of insurance as a form of mutual savings and protection, swept past their windows. Meanwhile, the commercial companies which had developed this other field, based their programs on the assumption that all insurance must be sold; that no body of people would take it out of their own volition. Hence the growth of their great selling organizations, their agents, commissions and fees, which made for swift development, kept premiums high, and in the course of time led to graft on a magnificent scale.

Fresh from the insurance investigations which made Hughes and Untermeyer national figures, and in which he had himself acted as attorney for Equitable policy-holders, Mr. Brandeis set going the Massachusetts experiment at a fresh tangent. The main investigation cleaned the insurance world of the old abuses which had scandalized the nation. Since then have come the remarkable programs of education and service to policyholders on the part of industrial insurance companies. But the house-cleaning of the old line companies on the one hand, and the life-conserving activities of industrial companies on the other, left undisturbed the old hypothesis as to the life insurance bargain.

Mr. Brandeis' insurgency lay in his proposition that those citizens who wanted insurance and would themselves go after it ought not to pay any share of the heavy overhead involved in selling insurance to those who had to be rounded

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up; and he hit upon the savings bank as the place where these self-insurers should be taken care of. The Whitman Savings Bank made a beginning on June 22, 1908. At the end of ten years only four Massachusetts banks had joined the innovators. On May 1 last, the ten Massachusetts banks which today cooperate in the system had $64,275,000 in force—a net gain of $4,752,000 since January 1. It remains to be seen how many more millions they will have to pile up before the 186 other Massachusetts savings banks fall into line; how many more millions still will have to be piled up before the citizens and savings banks of other states wake up to the advantages of a system which segregates the self-insurers and gives them the cash benefits of their own initiative.

Meanwhile, in the centers where the ten Massachusetts banks are operating, mounting groups of citizens are aware of the economies of the scheme and of their stake in it. They represent a force in public opinion which can be counted upon to withstand the recurrent attacks made upon the system. That was the case at this year's session of the Massachusetts legislature, when Senate Bill 132 was introduced on petition of E. Clay Brock of Springfield, an agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The bill was designed to place a limit of $5,000 on the amount of Savings Bank Life Insurance that could be applied for by any person irrespective of the number of banks which have established insurance departments. Under the existing law, there is no limitation except that not more than $1,000 insurance may be applied for by any one person in each bank. Ten banks having established insurance departments, the individual maximum therefore has been $10,000.

When it was brought out at the hearing before the insurance committee that the lapse ratio in the Aetna is 38 per cent, as compared with less than one per cent in savings bank insurance; and also the fact that the average net cost of insurance in the Aetna over a twenty-year period is 37 per cent greater than that in savings bank insurance, Mr. Brock's argument failed of its desired effect. One friend of savings bank insurance contributed the fact that the stock of the Aetna was that day selling at $1,200 a share, and another that life insurance agents received from Massachusetts people in 1927 sixteen million dollars in the form of commissions on insurance in the private companies.

In April the insurance committee reported the bill "next annual session," and within three days this report was accepted by both the Senate and House without debate.

Two weeks later, at a meeting of the trustees of the Lowell Institution for Savings at Lowell, Massachusetts, it was voted to establish a department for the writing of life insurance and old age annuities under the provisions of the Savings Bank Insurance Law. This will be opened to the public in November, the eleventh bank to establish such a department. Before the year is out, therefore, it will be possible for any person, within the required age limits, resident in Massachusetts, to apply for a maximum of $11,000 of Savings Bank Life Insurance. Under the provisions of the law, all life insurance policies issued under this plan are entitled to a cash surrender value after premiums have been paid for six months.

The insurance departments of these Massachusetts savings banks do not employ solicitors. The monies thus saved are returned to the policyholders annually in the form of dividends —thus resulting in a very low net cost, which, the Massachusetts officials state, now averages about 26 per cent less than the cost of the same insurance written by the commercial life insurance companies.

The San Francisco Program

By PORTER R. LEE

THE 1929 National Conference of Social Work which opens in San Francisco on June 26 affords a better opportunity than we have had in many years to tap the rich resources of Pacific Coast authority and experience for the benefit of social work all over the country. A close study of its program will reveal no dominant note; the conference long since became so diversified that no one major theme could do justice to its many interests. There will be generous recognition of timeliness in topics, ample emphasis upon technical methods and the reporting of studies, liberal provision for discussion in relatively small groups, some attention to neglected fields and pioneering efforts and, especially in the evening sessions, some exploring of the wider responsibilities and deeper values in social work in the present day.

Among the subjects whose timeliness is apparent are: the economic aspects of medical care; criminal justice; unemployment as it affects social work; parental education; welfare as a function of government; the social problems of the American Indian; adult education; methods of raising professional standards and methods of making meetings interesting. The breaking of new ground by interest in more or less neglected problems is suggested by such topics as the organization of children's work in a pioneer field; hobble-de-hoy—the wayward minors just above the juvenile court age; insurance principles for agencies dealing with dependent families; mental attitudes of grown-ups in the juvenile court; and the training of institutional workers. In the new morality and the social worker, in Pacific relations, unemployment and progress, and the social worker in politics, are implied the broader reaches of social work.

In general, the programs of the conference divisions concern a wide range of social workers. The programs of the thirty kindred groups, on the other hand, are more or less restricted to matters of specific interest to persons identified with the respective fields, providing opportunity for more intensive discussion of their special problems than the conference itself could easily make possible. Outside the program itself, most of the kindred groups, and several of the other national organizations which do not hold meetings, arrange for consultations open to anyone who desires information or an opportunity to discuss problems.

This solution, however, does not completely meet the need of the somewhat isolated newcomer. The older members of the conference have an obligation of sorts to go rather more than half way to meet the younger members. With fewer traditions than the older professions, with less recorded subject matter, with fewer opportunities for professional as distinguished from administrative discussion, social workers must depend heavily upon personal contact for the permeation of the point of view and experience which give form and consistency to our collective efforts. The wear and tear of the conference week are considerable. Whatever part of it is due to the effort to promote the informal exchange of experience and point of view, particularly with younger members of the conference, is suffered in a good cause.

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The Common Welfare

WE GROW LESS LAWLESS

TEN good jurists and true and one woman college president have been appointed by President Hoover to sit as judges of our national lawlessness and to see where the machinery of the law and its enforcement needs overhauling and lubrication, where the screws should be tightened and where they are too tight for efficient operation: in short what makes us, criminally speaking, as we are today, and how that state of criminality might be altered for the better. In spite of the ponderous surveys of crime which have sifted out some facts for some few communities; in spite of the hue and cry for laws and still more laws, and the visions of engulfing crime waves which alarmist writers and organizations project on the national screen, no one knows now just how bad we really are. But it is reasonable to believe, declares another distinguished jurist, George W. Kirchwey, writing in the New York Times Sunday Magazine, that our crimes are more numerous and our enforcement of the law is less efficient than in Great Britain, or the countries of central and western Europe.

Granting this national inferiority or peculiarity, Dr. Kirchwey takes issue with the President's exhortation that we realize "that we are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave but from a subsidence of our foundations." Despite the new crimes resulting from the liquor, drug and traffic laws enacted in recent years, Dr. Kirchwey points out that the official record of commitments to prisons, reformatories, jails and workhouses, shows a decline of from 35 to 40 per cent in the general American crime rate between 1910 and 1927. He believes that our Jeremiahs should pause to note that in this period of "demoralization" incident to the enforcement of the prohibition law, the offenses of assault, fraud, vagrancy, prostitution and larceny, the last the most common of serious offenses, have fallen off by 50 per cent or more, and burglary by 10 per cent or more. "Nor is the significance of this record materially impaired by the one exception, robbery, which has gone up 80 per cent," since statistically robbery is unimportant beside this other form of separating citizens from their valuables, though the lurid new styles in hold-ups give it newspaper space and over-importance in the public mind.

An alarming crime rate is nothing new in American life. We had an "orgy of crime" after the Civil War; at another period Andrew D. White, the late president of Cornell University, went up and down the country as others are doing now, pointing out our waywardness. No less distinguished an historian than James Truslow Adams shows that lawlessness was an outstanding characteristic of the colonies. Those colonies bequeathed us one idea which Dr. Kirchwey believes to complicate our present situation—the idea of seeking to make men moral by law. In his address on law observance President Hoover pointed to the importance of voluntary belief in the law—a belief that makes even solid citizens uphold its ramifications with no prospect of iron bars to prod them on. And the encouraging aspect of Dr. Kirchwey's interpretation comes when he declares that Americans are likely to feel increasingly convinced of the importance of law.

"The gigantic task of winning and developing a continent nearly as large as the whole of Europe gave little opportunity for the cultivation of law and order. What these require is a settlement of community life which cannot thrive in the midst of alarms and which to an increasing degree demands a general habit of law observance. This is the state that we are now attaining and our recent history furnishes convincing evidence of the fact." We may wish the new commission God-speed, with the realization that they confront not a disintegrating America, but an America just coming into a position to appreciate the analysis and advice they are so eminently qualified to give.

PLAYING THE PIPER

STUDENTS of Greek history will recall how Athenian soldiers, taken prisoner in the Sicilian War, were confined in the quarries of Syracuse, and how they chanted passages from Euripides and thus secured their release. Well, history has a way of repeating itself in the small as well as in the large, and a few weeks ago Philadelphians had an illustration of this when Magistrate Boylan released some young Italians who had been guilty of too great conviviality on a Saturday night. After the party was over, they carried their music into the street and were run in by the police, to spend the small hours of the morning in a lock-up. At the conclusion of the hearing the magistrate asked, "What are those things over in the corner?" The policeman replied, "Them's the instruments the boys were playing." The magistrate, not altogether satisfied with the evidence the officer had given, suggested to the boys that they should play a tune or two for the court. After an improvised concert of ten or fifteen minutes, including several patriotic melodies, stern justice relented and the boys were discharged.

OUT-OF-DOORS FOR NERVES

ALONG with the "nerves" that Massachusetts has developed because of the nation-wide shift of industry, considerable attention is being given to constructive work for Massachusetts and for New England. In Massachusetts, the most constructive minds believe that much of her recent activity has not been far-sighted. They are proposing constructive work to the end that citizens and visitors may enjoy the state more thoroughly. While no definite regional planning is under way, there is a general movement for organizing regional activities for New England as a whole and a special Committee on Open Spaces in Massachusetts has just presented a substantial report indicating interesting lines of work. The New England Regional Movement, which started some three years ago, held its third conference on May 28 with Lewis Mumford giving the outstanding address.

The movement for open spaces is stimulated primarily because Massachusetts is falling behind in this direction, and because the people are gradually realizing that a start

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must be mde to save some of the beaches, gorges and hills from metropolitan invasion. The preliminary report proposes a Bay Circuit which is, in effect, a combined park and parkway development around Metropolitan Boston from sea to sea; also state beaches, increased state forest activity, state parks, wild life sanctuaries and a system of foot-trails.

There is realization that the climate and scenery of New England are finding it uphill work to counteract the effects of commercialism. With water all about, most of the shores are privately owned. The highway scenery has been seriously abused. New England is losing its lure. The proposals of the Committee on Open Spaces offer sound and expedient offsets to this situation, though easily acquired properties are rapidly diminishing. The report of the committee is the first public announcement in the development of a regional or state plan for any part of New England.

WAR'S HORROR IN PEACE

STARK horror swept across the country at the news of the Cleveland disaster, when poisonous fumes from the burning x-ray films suddenly transformed the peaceful, busy rooms of a clinic into a shambles. Inquiries have been started, not only in Cleveland but elsewhere, in hospitals, clinics and doctors' offices, to try to ensure every possible safeguard against a repetition of so terrible an accident. A number of the states have laws regulating the kinds of films to be used here as in moving picture houses, and safeguarding the storage of films in buildings and in transit. The old pictures, which must be kept as a matter of record in scientific institutions, are likely to be of the old inflammable stock and require special care. No system of safety, however, is stronger than its weakest link, and that, in a hospital or clinic, is likely to be a low-paid institutional employe, whose duty it is merely to fetch and carry the numbered films when they are required by the medical staff for comparison or diagnosis.

From the Cleveland disaster the Portland (Maine) Evening News draws a further lesson which somehow has escaped notice in the general comment. It is intolerable, an insult to the dignity of human life, that at half past eleven of a Wednesday morning these hundred and twenty-five men and women should have been going about their business unconcerned, and a few seconds later, should be stretched out livid yellow in instant death, or gasping vainly, beyond medical aid. We feel that it must never happen again. Yet this, as The News points out, is the daily doing of war, sometimes for non-combatants as well as for those who know their lives are at stake. The scenes of horror about that Cleveland Clinic are only a miniature projection of what may happen across whole cities and country-sides when guns boom again. Able men are working now so that in time of war we might let loose efficiently, on a large scale, just this kind of death that so shocks us when it comes by accident.

EIGHTY BIRTHDAY CANDLES

THE unseen well-wishers who joined in celebrating the eightieth birthday of Adolph Lewisohn on May 26 would have taxed as large a hall as New York has to offer. Five hundred guests were present in the flesh at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Association at Pleasantville, New York, on May 25 to honor him, but these were merely representatives, speaking on behalf of thousands of others of his services to social welfare, child welfare, music, universities and so on. Mr. Lewisohn himself celebrated the occasion by giving $30,000 to the Wilmer Institute of Johns Hopkins University to establish a fellowship in ophthalmology. Among the flood of tributes, we should guess that he felt a thrill of pleasure when the children of the Hebrew Society came forward with red roses and specially composed poems and speeches to hail him as "the youngest eighty-year-old man and one of the most beloved human beings in the country." And it must have been equally satisfying in totally different fashion to know that the end of his fourth score of years had synchronized with a national achievement which he has had deeply at heart through his long interest in the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor: the enactment into law of the Hawes-Cooper Bill which promises, within five years, the end of the prison contract system under which the prison, the prisoner, and his family, have been exploited for private gain.

PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY CLEANS UP

THE University of Pittsburgh has expelled two students, dismissed an instructor and disbanded a noisy little campus Liberal Club—and it is the richer by $200,000. There may be no cause-and-effect relationship between these two sets of facts.

The Liberal Club had arranged and advertised a Mooney-Billings meeting at which Michael Harrison, a Communist, was to speak. When the club learned that Harrison would be banned from the campus, Harry Elmer Barnes of Smith College was substituted as speaker. Even so, the students were refused permission to hold the meeting on university territory. They adjourned to an auto-parking space, outside the university's jurisdiction, where Professor Barnes spoke from the running-board of a car. Two students, William Albertson and Arthur McDowell, were expelled next day for their activity in connection with the meeting. No reason was given for the simultaneous dismissal of Frederick E. Woltman, assistant in philosophy, but his friends declare it was because of his part in the local campaign against the coal and iron police.

The Pittsburgh attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union has filed a petition for a writ of mandamus, commanding the university to reinstate the two students. The petition stresses the fact that the university handbook, issued to all students, expressly states that "No student shall be expelled except after due hearing of his case and upon the approval of the chancellor." Neither student was given a hearing.

Immediately after this summary "cleansing" of the university, Governor Fisher signed that part of the general appropiation bill which increases the appropriation of the University of Pittsburgh from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000 for the next two years.

CHARLES H. COOLEY

THE death of Professor Charles H. Cooley, of the University of Michigan, has been fittingly marked in a memorial statement drawn up by Alpha Kappa Delta, the honorary society of the sociological staff. He was, they pointed out, "a pioneer in his field," one who "anticipated by nearly a generation the dominant trend in contemporary sociology," whose "going leaves the University of Michigan a priceless heritage of distinction." Academic journals will appraise the significance of his teaching; his associates paint a vivid picture of the man:

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He was our wise counsellor and friend. Though one felt that habitually he lived apart in a world of quiet thought, like the true scholar he was, yet we who served with him know that he had a lively sense of fellowship. At the close of one of our department luncheons he once remarked, "Why hurry away when there are things to talk about?"

The ardor of his friendship found expression not in conspicuous or conventional ways; but those of us who were in daily contact with him had always the sense of sharing with him in a community of ideas. His spirit kindled when the conversation dwelt upon some invigorating concept in social theory. His mildness of manner was not an adequate disguise for his power of trenchant criticism, which could on occasion be deadly. Yet his prevailing mood was one of optimism, toleration, and sympathy. Temperamentally he was conservative; but his ideas of democracy and his standards of value were such as to lead him to sympathize with liberal movements the world over. His essentially spiritual nature caused him eagerly to search for, and to appreciate, whatever seemed fresh, genuine and sound in the work of his students. With mere erudition, divorced from insight, he had no patience. Like Emerson, he feared not "to call a pop-gun a pop-gun though all the great ones on earth declared it to be the crack of doom."

Though the working of his mind was severely scientific, where exact thinking was possible, yet he had no patience with the false display or statistical precision in those aspects of human relationships where psychological insight rather than quantitative measurement is required. He had, thus, the endowment not only of the scientist, but also that of the artist. One felt that, like all great thinkers, he dwelt close to the sources of inspiration. His last days were spent in reading his favorite poets. . . .

"AT THE REQUEST OF MR. VARE"

LAST month The Survey rose to cheer President Hoover's appointment of Charles J. Rhoads of Philadelphia and J. Henry Scattergood, also of Philadelphia, as commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs (see The Survey, May 15, page 234). This month it is our less agreeable job to call attention to another presidential appointment, that of John M. Morin of Pittsburgh, to fill the vacancy on the federal Workmen's Compensation Commission. Here, as John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation and others had pointed out, Mr. Hoover had a chance to strike an effective blow for labor-law enforcement. Organizations of employers and of workers, and insurance companies vitally affected, joined in recommending a man who had had eight years of successful compensation experience, for which he prepared himself by taking a degree in engineering and special study in law and in surgery after graduation from college. But President Hoover did not make use of this training and experience. Instead, "at the request of Senator-elect Vare," he put in this responsible position a lame-duck congressman, with a common school education and an earlier career as mill-worker, professional baseball player, and saloon-keeper. A good many social workers and civic leaders in Pittsburgh and elsewhere who remember back to 1912 are recalling the charges brought against Mr. Morin as head of Pittsburgh's Department of Public Safety, by the Voters' League, and his sensational "trial" before the City Council, which acquitted him of malfeasance, but found him guilty of mismanagement of the affairs of his office.

This faithful politician has now been called to a position that requires a wide range of technical knowledge and unusual administrative ability. Perhaps, despite his age (he is 61) and his lack of preparation, Mr. Morin can quickly grasp the intricacies of workmen's compensation law and its enforcement. But, the appointment seems an unnecessary gamble on an exceedingly long chance.

PAUL KENNADAY

FOR any full realization of the wide significance of the man's life, one should have talked with the many fellow-workers who came together at the end to pay tribute to Paul Kennaday's service in these last crowded thirty years—in the prevention of tuberculosis, in labor legislation, in service for the colored people and in efforts to bring better understandings between people here and in other lands. In a sense they all sprang from his settlement experience as one of the founders of Greenwich House on New York's lower West Side. In 1903, the first work had begun in the movement against tuberculosis. The Great White Plague, unchecked as yet, worked awful havoc in those days. In New York alone were over 200,000 tenement rooms without any windows—dark holes for the breeding of disease. Ernest Poole had spent three months in the "Lung Block" writing about such rooms and their long records of victims, trapped and literally choked to death. It was time for a great crusade. Into the pioneering work, Kennaday threw himself that same year, becoming secretary of the committee appointed by the New York Charity Organization Society. Edward T. Devine, then the general secretary of the society, writes:

> It was Paul Kennaday and no other who carried through its early years the administrative end of our committee's work and thus created a model for a great national educational movement. . . . The success of the new crusade owed more than has ever been realized to his unflagging energy and enthusiasm, his originality, his sympathy for the victims, always tinged with a sense of outraged justice, his long patience and capacity for taking pains, his generosity in personal relations, and above all his comprehension of the essentials of the problem of interesting plain average people in what physicians and scientists had to say to them.

His instinct for reaching widely out to people and making them understand, found play during the war in the mail division of the government Foreign Press Bureau. From a small beginning in less than a year was built up an organization of carefully chosen men and women from all over the country. Its success in hundreds of foreign newspapers, from China to Spain and from Norway to the Argentine, was due mainly to the fact that in our running news picture of this country during the war, we tried to be honest—to show the faults with the virtues and the weak points with the strong, in this imperfect, groping, struggling, growing democracy of ours. Here again he pioneered with Ernest Poole, for they were co-directors of the enterprise. Mr. Poole writes:

> It was hard to tell the whole truth, those days. Often we had to fight for it. And what a fighter Kennaday was! And yet all through the clash and jar, the overwork and nervous strain, he had a most amazing kindliness and sense of humor. No matter what happened, he was my friend.
>
> When the war was over, we went on—organizing a committee here, and many others all over the world for a free interchange of articles, books, plays and films, uncolored by propaganda, to give to the people of each land a better idea of life in the others. . . . It has been mainly through his efforts that some of the best books and plays and films of Blasco Ibanez in Spain, Pirandello and Papini and daVerona in Italy, Claude Farrère, Dorgelas and Jean Vignaud in France, Prince William of Sweden, Hans Kinck of Norway and George Kaiser of Germany, Andreyev and Gorky of Russia, Mukerji and Narain of India, have been published or produced over here. For our widening understanding of the life in other lands, we owe more to Paul Kennaday than anyone will ever know.

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The Diagnosis "Hickman"

By NORMAN FENTON

JOHN, a bright-eyed lad of twelve, was returned to a state correctional school with the report: "It seems that this boy has been troublesome for a number of months. His worst traits are cruelty to smaller boys and girls and animals, lying, and general disobedience. At school he has been the center of trouble at practically every recess period for a number of weeks, picking on girls and smaller boys, and causing serious friction many, many times. In one case, he tied a girl to a flag-pole and hurt her. He mistreats dogs and cats, and once beat a dog to death with a rake. He shows dangerous and anti-social traits of character."

This combination of traits was suggestive of very serious behavior disorder. And yet when John was at the institution his conduct had shown no serious symptoms. The superintendent of the institution, with shrewd psychological insight, thought it advisable for an investigator to visit the home and the school of the child in order to separate rumor from first-hand facts.

John had been adopted by foster-parents at the age of two, and had lived with them until he was ten, when he was sent to a state correctional institution because of insubordination and petty thievery. After two years in the institution John had returned to his home and had been there for about six months when the report quoted above was sent to the institution.

The investigator went to see the foster-father in his shop. He appeared to be a mild-mannered, well-meaning person, interested in the boy's welfare, and sorely perplexed. He retold some of the stories of the boy's misconduct. In the course of the conversation he said that he felt that there was a real danger in being responsible for such a child. He had been told that John was behaving as Hickman had behaved when a child, and felt that there was no telling what he might do some time.

Then the investigator talked with the visiting teacher of the school department, who likewise was interested in the boy. She had obtained her information from the mother, who also was concerned about the resemblance between John's behavior and the stories of Hickman. The visiting teacher, however, had not made an intensive case study because of the boy's return to the institution.

Then the school was visited. The principal was interested and cooperative. John, it seemed, had tied a little girl to the flag-pole and she had been so badly hurt that she cried during a good part of the noon recess. The investigator asked to see the girl, and the principal sent for her. The girl told how the children had had a tug-of-war at recess, with fifteen or twenty boys on one side and an equal number of girls on the other. The boys had out-pulled the girls. She had chanced to get between the flag-pole and the rope and in the pulling the rope had become twisted around her, forcing her so tightly against the flag-pole that she was hurt. Asked whether John was the leader in hurting her, she said, "No, he was no worse than any of the others." Questioned further as to whether she had ever seen John mistreat any of the smaller children or any of the girls, she replied similarly in the negative.

The principal said that the mother of another girl had telephoned to ask that John be kept at school until her daughter reached home, because he had been chasing her home from school and she was afraid of what might happen. This again sounded very serious. This little girl was interviewed at home in the presence of her mother. The investigator asked her to tell everything that John had done to her. John, it seems, had followed her home from school one day. She had ridden on her bicycle, and he arrived shortly after she did. The little boy had asked her grandmother, who was at home, if he might stay and play for a while, and he had been invited to come in. He stayed but a short time because the little girl had to practice her music. He was polite and genial and spent most of the time in drawing a picture of an airplane for the little girl.

When she was questioned regarding cruelty or abusiveness to any of the other little children, the child said she knew of nothing of the sort that John had done. All John's infamy toward her had consisted in writing her love letters, telling her how much he loved her, and singing them "Your loving John." Neither she nor her mother looked with favor upon this courtship, and this really was the basis of their objections to him. Neither the girl nor her mother had any evidence of cruelty to her or to any other child. Thus in all of our interviews with persons primarily interested, no facts had been elicited to show any serious sadistic tendencies in John.

The next person visited was the foster-mother. She, it seems, had been the source of most of the rumors. In the attempt to learn of John's attitude toward animals, we asked about his treatment of the family excuse for a dog, who was present at the interview but took no part

Chicago Dept. of Health

That a little learning in psychiatry may be an especially dangerous thing is the conclusion of this true story of John, who was branded unjustly with the stigma of Hickman (see The Survey, October 1, 1928, Why Hickman Hangs, by Miriam Van Waters) and saved by the insight of psychiatrists who looked deeper than rumor and the popular love of sensationalism.

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in it. During his recent stay at home with his foster-parents, John had not bothered the dog aggressively. When the dog got in his way he occasionally gave him a kick. All of his cruelty to animals was a family tradition antedating his return from the state institution. When John was three he had once struck a little dog upon the back with a rake. He gave it only a single blow, but as a result its back was injured, and a month or so later it had been taken to the veterinary to be killed. The foster-mother had been horrified at this episode, and had interpreted the child's behavior as deliberately bloodthirsty. Every subsequent mistreatment of the successor to the injured pet was interpreted in the light of this prejudice.

The foster-mother is a fat, well-meaning, but excitable and hyperemotional person. She constitutes quite a sizeable monument to the aphorism that a little learning is a dangerous thing. She read avidly, without understanding them, lurid newspaper descriptions of psychopathic criminals. She had, moreover, a slight and mistaken concept of the hereditary character of criminal traits, which, combined with ignorance of child psychology and a keen sensitiveness of the risk involved in adopting a child from a "home," made her a ready subject for imaginative speculation about the meaning of John's behavior, as she knew that the boy's father had been a bad lot. "Of course," she kept repeating, "I always knew that John is bad stock, but my husband wanted a boy with brown eyes like mine, and John had such pretty brown eyes, so we took him anyway."

Thus we have the diagnosis "Hickman" fastened upon a little child by foster-parents, school officials, and neighbors. Several families in the neighborhood had forbidden their children to play with John. When he returned to his home from a state correctional institution, everything he did was greatly exaggerated. That items characteristic of sadism were chosen to describe the boy is an interesting commentary upon the way in which psychiatric concepts are being popularized. John is not a potential Hickman. He will soon be placed in another foster-home, and there is every reason to suppose that with sensible treatment he will develop as a completely normal small box should develop.

The pendulum has swung far indeed. Formerly it was a general tendency to regard the sadistic behavior patterns in young children from the casual point of view that "boys will be boys!" Now, as the result of the publicity occasioned by the Hickman and Northcott cases, a strikingly different attitude is shown. Many harmless activities of children are unduly exaggerated and in unfortunate cases like John's, wholesome children are accused of sadistic behavior of which they are innocent. How much of this sort of pseudo-diagnosis is going on is difficult to ascertain; but that it is a harmful and dangerous practice cannot be gainsaid.

Even in the cases of children who do actually show traits somewhat similar to those of Hickman, the possibility of error enters to prohibit a too facile diagnosis. As the Thomases have recently pointed out in another connection in their very stimulating book, The Child in America, there has been up to the present one unfortunate omission from a scientific standpoint in the newer psychiatric approach to the study of children. The basic error involved is the lack of a scientific "control." There is a tendency to study only the individuals who have become criminals or psychopaths and to read backwards. Nothing is known about other individuals who showed sadistic tendencies in childhood and who did not become murderers or degenerates later on. This lack of a control group is probably the most serious objection to the ready popularization of psychiatric concepts. More recent studies that tend to survey the incidence of typical traits in children, like that of Wickman, Children's Behavior and Teachers' Attitudes, published by the Commonwealth Fund, will help in part to answer this objection. But primarily the need is for follow-up studies into adult life of both normal and abnormal children. It is obviously too early to expect this type of data from the newer child psychiatry. In the meantime, however, children are likely to be unfairly dealt with, and many parents and teachers unduly worried, by misinterpretations, misleading half-truths and premature deductions.

What Relief Means

By VIRGINIA P. ROBINSON

GRACE MARCUS' study of the use of relief in family case work makes a unique contribution to the meager literature in the social case work field. It may be disappointing to the board member and the contributor who might have hoped from a relief study a more conclusive answer to the problem of steady increase in relief expenditure which family welfare societies throughout the country are facing. But the layman who is really interested to follow this study through with the serious thought and attention it deserves will be rewarded by what may be of more value to him than a solution of this problem of increasing relief—an understanding of why that solution is so impossible to determine: "that case work is not a simple matter of giving relief and furnishing elementary services to the poor, but a profession which has ventured to enter that no-man's land where each and every individual fights a solitary inner battle against conditions, persons, and events inimical to him, usually only partially conscious of his ends and often blind to the issues which determine his success or failure."

The study may also be disappointing to the statistically minded who seek for a quantitative evaluation of case work results. It frankly disclaims any attempt at quantitative analysis and sets out to discover another basis of evaluation and control. The masterly way in which interpretation of one hundred cases has been handled to throw searching light upon a professional evaluation of relief as a case work tool gives hope for the recognition of the futility of quantitative measurement and the possibilities of interpretation in this field, where, as Miss Marcus points out, the material of human nature dealt with is so diversified, mutable, and complex and the goals of work are merely "relative concepts of social adequacy which differ in every application and change for each practitioner with each new inch of progress."

The professional case worker for whom the book is written, will find it tremendously challenging to her whole philosophy and method. Specifically the major problems discussed are as follows: (1) "Is the use of relief, as a tool

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In the year ending October 1, 1928, the Charity Organization Society of New York expended just short of $314,000 in relief and loans, the largest annual amount in its forty-six years' history. The study of its experience in the use of relief as a case work tool recently completed by Grace F. Marcus and just reported in book form (Some Aspects of Relief in Family Case Work. 140 pages. Price $1 of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City) brings a fresh evaluation of techniques which are of increasing and pressing importance to social agencies and to their staffs, friends and supporters throughout the country.

employed by case work, to rehabilitate individual families, economical, well directed and effective? (2) Are current case-work practices such as to realize the greatest possible returns on the relief spent? (3) Is the distribution of funds and service on individual cases sufficiently selective to realize maximum results from the total investment of time, money and skill? (4) What other influences promote or prevent the effective economical pursuit of the society's essential aim of restoring clients to maximum economic independence?"

The discussion of these questions cuts through at the start to the fundamental problem of the meaning of relief to the client and to the case worker. First there is a consideration of the typical attitudes clients present in asking for relief, of the typical responses these attitudes call out in the case worker, and, complicating these, a common misconception on the client's part of the relief function of the society and a general ignorance of the nature of case work. For the worker, case work with the underlying problems of personality and behavior is the end, but to the client applying for specific relief, this concern with the "purely personal" may be an intrusion accepted only because his dependence on her bounty establishes her right. On the other hand, the mere giving of relief, sets up a relationship with personal and emotional implications more far-reaching than the worker herself is aware of. It endows her with power and authority, to which the client reacts in devious subtle ways determined by his whole conditioned pattern of reaction to mother, father and those in authority.

"RELIEF given may connote approval and sympathy; relief withheld or reduced, indifference, disbelief, condemnation, punishment or compulsion on the part of the case worker." Relief may quickly be accepted by the client in the "fulfillment of a desire inherent in all human beings, the desire to live in ease without work, and without responsibility." The danger involved in these emotional values is pointed to as equal "both for those who give and those who receive of falling into the pitfall of regarding money as a token of personal respect, sympathy, and approval, or as a means of exercising power and compulsion, or as an excuse for abandoning independent effort." The parent-child relationship may be developed and maintained here on a permanent basis, unless the worker has the keenest awareness of the values involved for herself and for the client whom she is trying to help to a sound basis of emotional independence.

In reaction to her fear of this dependency relationship, the case worker may make the mistake of placing upon relief itself the responsibility for the development of dependency. "Only if she sees and understands in its deepest significance, the inevitable emotional dependency which exists prior to the acceptance of relief and may only seize upon relief as its symbol and expression can she ever work through this problem to an objective treatment of relief." When the case worker has reached this point in the analysis of the client's most fundamental emotional problem and an acceptance of its relationship to her, she is free to allow relief to be "taken for granted because she and the clients need to devote their energies to more basic problems. . . . When the more expert case worker sees emotional dependence as part of the initial problem, she can use relief more confidently to lay the ground for whatever independence the clients may attain, that is, she can use relief for its essential values because she accepts emotional dependence as a challenge to her case work and no longer sees it merely as an ambush into which she is betrayed by her dispensation of relief."

There is recognition of the handicaps which limited budgets and limited time, limitations in the clients themselves and in the environment, set to the accomplishment of the most satisfactory case work results. One solution suggested lies in "the development of finer techniques for the evaluation of possibilities in individual cases and for the distribution of funds and service in proportion to the opportunities the individual case offers for the achievement of the desired case work ends of economic and personal independence in the clients."

THE second part of the book discusses other case work problems related to the problems of relief: physical health, mental health, family relationship and employment, and will be studied carefully by the case worker for the penetrating suggestions it affords for an analysis of her whole basis of treatment.

In the introduction the author disclaims any attempt to define standards, formulate methods or crystallize a philosophy as beyond her province and her powers. Certainly there is no hard and fast crystallization here but above all the outstanding merit of the book to the reviewer is the depth of the underlying philosophy of human relationship which gives it an essential unifying attack upon the whole case work problem. With few exceptions, other writers in this field have either been inarticulate as to underlying philosophy or too willing to rely upon the unassimilated opinions of the latest authorities in other fields. Miss Marcus has evolved and formulated her own case work philosophy, resting upon an assimilation of modern psychological and sociological knowledge. It carries with it a recognition of the case worker's responsibility for the understanding and treatment of personality problems and a belief in case work as professional in its aims, purposes, and methods of work. With this high standard set for case work, Miss Marcus combines a sympathetic understanding of the anomalies in theory, arrests and atavisms in method as the natural by-products of progress.

A study that can throw such direct, penetrating light upon procedure without carrying with it any sting of painful criticism, that can be challenging and stimulating to the worker without ever becoming destructive, represents a remarkable achievement in interpretation.

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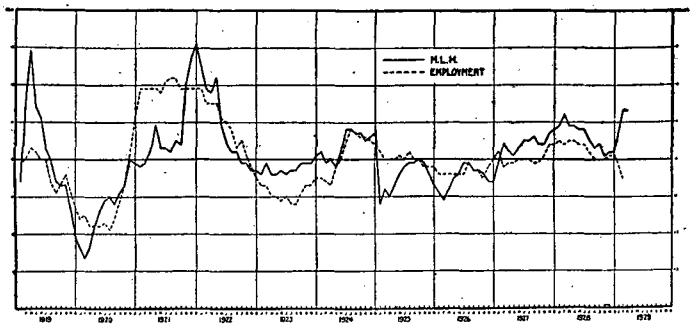

Cyclical fluctuations of the average daily census at the municipal lodging house, New York City, and of the index of factory employment in New York State, inverted by months, 1919-1929

When Relief Soared

FROM the reports now beginning to come in it seems evident that the rising tide of relief, which has strained the budgets of family welfare societies for several years past (see The Survey, February 15, 1928, Indexes of Family Case Work Loads, by Ralph G. Hurlin) has reached a still higher mark during this winter and spring. The admirably prompt and detailed accounting of the St. Louis Provident Society, reported in its Providential News, showed relief expenditures for the first two months of 1929 totalling $45,000, or $5,000 more than those of the same period a year ago. Far across the country, in a much smaller community, the Bureau of Associated Charities of The Oranges, New Jersey, reported more families in their care in February than ever before, and a greater expenditure for food, fuel, clothing and rent.

These are merely samples of difficult dilemmas that appear in the records of cities, big and little, from coast to coast. The increasing burden of relief is to be a subject of special discussion at the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco, June 26—July 3, including the report of a recent study of 8,000 dependent families made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and outlining insurance principles for social agencies and a discussion by Nell Scott of the Family Welfare Association of Pittsburgh on relief for the families of men thrown out of work because of more rigid health examinations and age limitations.

In the analyses so far available unemployment, another special interest of the National Conference, looms large as a factor in this winter's increase in relief. The St. Louis Provident Association attributed almost half its relief expenditures to unemployment. A count of nearly 900 normally employed persons who asked for help in January because they were out of a job seemed to indicate that unemployment in that city was not confined to any one or any group of industries but was a general condition. In The Oranges, of the 319 families who were clients in February, 141 showed unemployment (chiefly of unskilled laborers) as the major problem, while illness was a distant second as the major problem of 80 families; insufficient earnings came third, with 49 families; and widowhood, desertion, and old age followed in order.

An analysis of the relation of employment to one form of public welfare work appears in a study of the registration in the Municipal Lodging House recently made by the Welfare Council of New York City. The daily average for 1928 was 15 per cent higher than for 1927, and 1927 represented an increase of 60 per cent over the preceding year. A curve showing the trend for the past ten years shows a higher peak last winter than at any time since the winter of 1915-1916, considerably higher than the deflation winter of 1921-22. The research bureau of the council points out that during this decade there has been no change in the laws nor administrative policy in regard to the Municipal Lodging House and that the situation is not explained by changes in the general population. During the past seven years non-residents—that is, men who have been in New York less than a year—accounted for only 3 per cent to 14 per cent of the registration. Ten years ago the average daily registration for March was 39; in 1928 it was 681, and on the night of March 5, 1928, 937 men came to the house for a bed, coffee, rolls and a clean-up. For January and February, 1929, the figures ran ahead of the 1928 averages for those months.

Among the explanations suggested are a decrease in the number of cheap lodging houses on the Bowery, and the fact that there are no longer the "free flops" of saloons; the increase in automobiles which makes it easier for men to come to New York; the possibility that social agencies send homeless men to the Municipal Lodging House more often than formerly; and finally "the economic theory that fewer and fewer men are required in manufacturing, owing to the great increase in industrial efficiency, and more and more men become destitute in the process of readjustment before they can be absorbed into other occupations."

It has been generally supposed that the number of men applying for lodgings serves as a kind of barometer of employment conditions, and to test this assumption the research bureau compared the cycles of the average daily census at the lodging house from 1919 to 1927 with employment indexes covering the same period for New York City, New York State, and the United States. The close correlation between the data for the lodging house and unemployment is shown on the accompanying chart. The report, prepared by Maude E. Stearns, concludes that the lodging house statistics are probably a more sensitive index of the extent of real distress among those on the lower economic levels than the various employment indexes. "At least the lodging house data are highly valuable as a guide to those engaged in work with homeless men. They probably will also be found illuminating when studied in relation to other series showing the fluctuations in dependency in other fields, such as family welfare and outdoor and indoor relief."

IN VIEW OF his interest in prison reform, first as governor of Massachusetts and later as the chief executive of the nation, the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor recently presented to ex-President Coolidge a medal carrying the insignia of the organization. "The last five years have seen a remarkable development in the federal prison system," said Edwin P. Grosvenor, treasurer of the committee, in presenting the medal. "Through his messages to Congress and the many bills which he signed, Mr. Coolidge has helped make progress toward the time when the federal prisons will be a model for the nation." The medal is symbolic of the special interest of the committee in prison labor and the allocation of the prison industries in this country.

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HEALTH

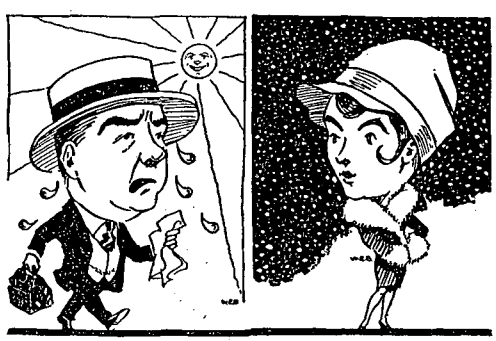
Wholesaling Health in Rochester

By RAYMOND H. GREENMAN

THREE in one—three projects sponsored by three organizations, directed at one city and with a single aim of health—this is the broadside which reached some 200,000 residents of Rochester, New York, and the adjacent towns during the past year. The organizations are the Rochester Exposition, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and The Democrat and Chronicle, a morning newspaper. Behind the opportunity which each of them offered stood the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, ready to supply competent health information sponsored by medical authorities.

Recognizing that adults, like children, are prone to prefer amusement to education and are loath to think about health until disease comes upon them, the Tuberculosis and Health Association eagerly accepted the invitation of the Rochester Exposition to sponsor a "Healthy House" in the Women's Building at the exposition grounds, where some 100,000 residents of western New York come for an afternoon or evening each year in the week following Labor Day to see the newest that Rochester has to offer.

The Women's Building, located in the center of the exposition grounds, is a two-story cement building with a ground-floor swimming pool, which is occupied during the winter months by half a dozen sporting sea lions, and used during the summer by the department of parks as a recreation center. Through the efforts of the association's publicity and health education committee the swimming pool was transformed into a motion picture theater with a seating capacity of 200. Visitors entering the children's playroom found it necessary to pass by ten different exhibits and through the corridors of the motion picture theater before leaving the building by a rear exit. Underneath the motion picture screen at the far end of the slanting floor of the transformed theater, there was set up a victrola with a loud speaker operated by an electrograph and connected by wire with an amplifier over the front door. Sousa's Stars and Stripes Forever and other stirring marches resounded throughout the exposition grounds. On the second floor where the women's activities of the exposition were centered, the association operated a daylight screen. An hourly schedule of motion picture showings, with occasional talks by medical specialists on heart disease, diphtheria and cancer prevention was provided.



Courtesy Rochester Commerce

In the Summer *In the Winter*
How about dress reform for men?

As visitors approached the building they were greeted by a circus clown familiar with coaxing language and carefully instructed as to his health barking:

> Come on, folks, right this way to Healthy House. Everything free. Won't cost you a cent. Everybody healthy—that's what we want—step right in. See the poor little white rat that never drank any milk. See the three bears who sleep in their own separate beds, eat hot cereal and walk every day in the open air just as Goldilocks discovered them. Get a ticket for the anti-toxin express train for No Diphtheria Town. Have the baby weighed—yes we have pretty nurses who weigh all the babies under six. If you want to know how to make rugs come in and see how the occupational therapists do it. They work with convalescent people, the people that didn't follow the kind of advice we give in Healthy House and want to get well as rapidly as possible.

This clown, who had no name, but who stretched his chalked face into a broad grin, coaxed men, women and children—the apparently well, the thin and the fat, singly and by the family, into the exhibit. Newspaper reporters and photographers made their contribution to the endeavor by featuring one of the biggest hits of the exposition. Mothers were urged to bring their children to see the films made in Rochester which gave a sugar coating to the health pill. Hospital aides volunteered their services to guarantee the safe play of youngsters in the small playground equipped with a sand box, a rocking horse and a shiny slide, which entertained them while their parents absorbed the information regarding their care which was contained in the wall posters and corner exhibits.

The exhibit information was profuse but succinct. Posters with uniformly lettered slogans positively stated that you should go to a doctor before the doctor has to come to you. Children were urged to have physical defects corrected. Everyone was told to eat nutritious food which was demonstrated in a special exhibit. Above a drinking fountain appeared the advice, "Drink plenty of water." Although curtains darkened the movie theater, the windows were open all the time and everyone was urged to keep his windows open every night. At the diphtheria exhibit parents received cards to take to their family physician or to a public clinic for immunization by toxin-antitoxin. In one exhibit a

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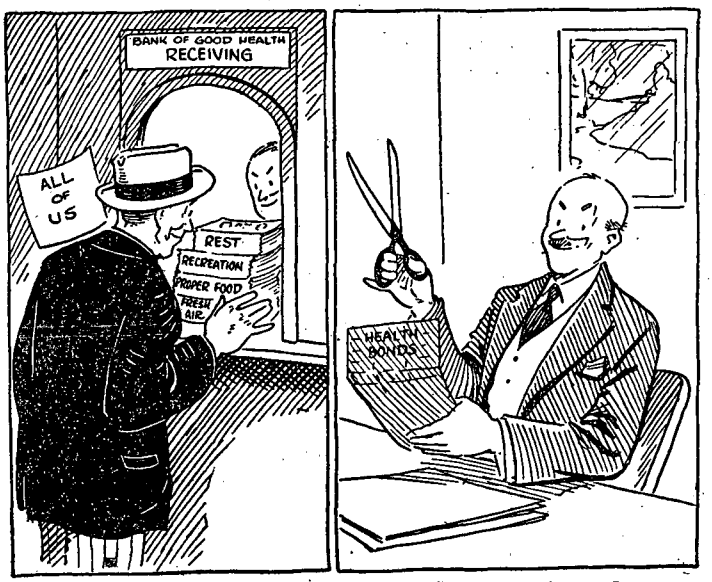

Courtesy Rochester Commerce

Invest in Health Habits and Draw Dividends from Health, Inc.

mechanical school teacher wrote on a blackboard, "Brush your teeth twice a day, visit your dentist regularly. Wash your hands before you eat." Everywhere that motion pictures could visualize the lesson, or where Colonel Lindbergh, Helen Wills, Walter Johnson and Gene Tunney could be used as example, aspiring young people were urged to live like Lindbergh and his like.

There were no "don'ts." Perhaps there was too much positive counsel for one occasion. Before the exhibit room was opened it was carefully censored by a committee of five physicians. All material used was obtained from such recognized agencies as the National Tuberculosis Association, American Child Health Association, Women's Foundation for Health, American Society for the Control of Cancer, American Heart Association, National Dairy Council, Cleanliness Institute, and New York State Department of Health. Among the early visitors were the mayor, health officer, the president of the County Medical Society, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the members of the Board of Education, especially invited guests.

Although rest was advocated by the medical authorities in charge, the workers from the Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Public Health Nursing Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Boy Scouts found that there is not much rest obtainable when one is host to 61,202 persons during a single week, especially when this number contained 10,428 school children, and 11,502 children of preschool age. A majority of mothers desired to have their babies weighed and measured and they had many questions to ask of the nurses and nutritionists. Approximately 5,000 women indicated special interest in the Live a Little Longer Class exhibit of the Chamber of Commerce. Through the aid of a counting machine it was possible to learn that 30,006 persons stayed more than ten minutes in the motion picture theater, where films on good posture, child hygiene, care of the teeth, tuberculosis, diphtheria, heart disease and cancer prevention were shown. The physicians in charge, representing different activities of the association, found it impossible to give talks to groups, although many individual inquiries were answered.

It was found necessary to engage a private detective to keep his eyes peeled for purse snatchers through rush hours when police were checking up on their own health habits. Cynics commented on the fact that the majority of persons who came in to learn about sickness were the healthy fat folks, whereas the sickly looking people made every effort to avoid coming near the front door. According to one friend, the people that really ought to be reached decided to stay home from the exposition because they were afraid they might catch "one of them there diseases, and then they would have to pay a doctor some more money." However, in the minds of the committee who sponsored it, and the authorities of the exposition, Healthy House was a success and well justified the expenditure of the additional $800 necessary to provide the exhibit set-up.

Two months later, the public health committee of the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a special health number of its bulletin, Rochester Commerce, which was sent to 10,000 heads of families through the cooperation of the home bureau and industrial management council of the chamber. This forty-eight page issue, well illustrated, told of underlying causes of ill health as noted by leading medical authorities and gave definite information on combating common ailments. It explained how personal habits in every-day surroundings can be made to protect an individual against sickness. The twenty-six contributors included the surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service; the commissioner of public safety, the health officer, professors in the medical school, the president of the County Medical Society, industrial physicians, hospital superintendents, health education authorities of the public schools, and the health workers of voluntary health agencies. Great pains were taken by the contributors to present their material in a readable and interesting manner. The form and content have received commendation by leading authorities throughout the country, and it is hoped that the number will become an annual feature. All advertising in this issue was subject to medical censorship, and through the special efforts of several members of the committee, underwritten advertising was obtained which called attention to the value of periodic health examinations and outlined every-day health hints prepared by the American Public Health Association. Advertising paid for the entire cost of publication.

On December 31 the Democrat and Chronicle published their second Our Babies edition, which constituted a supplement of twenty pages to the regular morning paper. This issue contained thirty-seven signed articles by representatives of local agencies, including the health officer and his assistants, representatives of the county tuberculosis sanatorium, hospitals, medical school, board of education, and voluntary health agencies.

Compiled as a symposium, important information contained in twenty-eight signed articles was dedicated to the mothers of babies in the western New York territory,

Courtesy Tuberculosis Association

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covered by the paper. This issue was sent to more than 80,000 homes. Articles were headed with such appealing advice as Swallow Sunshine, The Coat of Tan Important, Father Also Has Responsibility, Posture Too, Important, He May Be Just a Waddler, Cows' Milk Next to Mother's, Plan Early for Proper care of Mother, Buy Health Service, Colds May Be Disastrous to Those Cherubs, and Don't Procrastinate.

The advertisements were censored by the health officer. Some of the cuts were loaned by the Tuberculosis and Health Association, and baby pictures showing day nursery care, well baby clinics, and sanatorium care were provided. It was found especially difficult to secure attractive photographs illustrating the specific material of the different articles. Each of the contributors was personally solicited a month in advance of publication date and careful attention was given to including all the interested agencies, with first consideration given to the varied child-health activities of the Health Bureau. The enterprise was a cooperative one in which the newspaper assumed entire responsibility for collecting and editing the material.

Until the medical profession makes more effort in answering questionnaires than they do now, or than anyone does now for that matter, the only test that can be applied to show the effectiveness of these wholesale efforts in health education is the increase in number of inquiries addressed to the bureau of information. This year the information clerk of the Tuberculosis and Health Association has received 292 inquiries since September 1, or three times as many as during the same period the previous year.

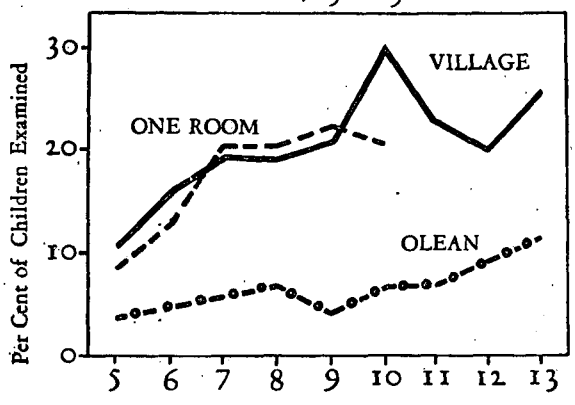
It cost the Tuberculosis and Health Association just a little less than $1,000 for its share in these three enterprises, which reached a total of 200,000 different persons living in western New York, either readers of the Democrat and Chronicle, visitors to the Rochester Exposition, or persons receiving the health issue of the Rochester Commerce. In the education account of the association there remained a balance of $4,000 for the year-round persistent follow-up and re-emphasis of the same rules and advice through its speaking, motion pictures, and pamphlets. Perhaps the greatest lesson from this experience has been the resulting increase in good-will, for in each of these enterprises our association did only what the other health organizations did —supplied the specific needed health information carefully prepared and edited by recognized medical authorities—while it gained wide audiences and the services of writers, editors, and organizers which could hardly have been bought at any price.

It Pays in Pounds

THAT health work in the schools pays demonstrable dividends in pounds of health flesh, in good teeth, straight bones and the like is the optimistic conclusion to be drawn from the extensive surveys made by the Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration in the course of its six years of work in the little red schoolhouses, and the village and town schools in the 269 independent school districts of its typical New York county, a county of some 1,300 square miles where one-room schools and mud roads predominate.

Contrary to some popular theories of the healthfulness

PROPORTION *OF* UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN *IN* OLEAN *AND* RURAL SCHOOLS *OF* CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, 1926-1928



CATTARAUGUS COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND

of life on the farm, the schoolchildren of Olean, a city of more than 21,000, showed many fewer underweights than did those in the village or cross-road schools, and had strikingly fewer physical defects of heart, lungs, bones, skin, tonsils, teeth and eyes. The village and country children, on the other hand, showed up better in the matter of nervous systems and had fewer speech defects. Speaking of weight, the demonstration explains: "The reason for this difference in groups of children, homogeneous in type, seems clearly attributable to the fact that school health work had been carried on in Olean for some years prior to the establishment of the county department of health, and this work in the town of Olean had placed special emphasis on caring for underweight children."

The county-wide program in Cattaraugus, reaching some 18,000 school children and set up by the county board of health with the aid of appropriations from the county, the state of New York, and the Milbank Memorial Fund, includes medical service for regular physical examinations, nursing service for the schools, a limited service in dental hygiene and nutrition work (see The Survey, April 15, 1929, Cabbages and Kids), special services from time to time directed either toward the prevention of certain communicable diseases or toward the correction of special defects, and a program in health education. Its experience and results are reported in bulletins, monographs, and technical reports on its various aspects, which are available to interested individuals and agencies through the Milbank Memorial Fund, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

AMERICAN INDIANS have a deathrate twice as great as that of the general population of the United States registration area, declares M. C. Guthrie, surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service and chief medical director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in a recent issue of Public Health Reports (Vol. 44, No. 16). In birth and death rates (both of which are declining) they exceed either the white or the Negro populations. The toll of tuberculosis, which accounts for about a quarter of all Indian deaths, is estimated to be about four times as great among these original Americans as among the white race, due, Dr. Guthrie believes, "in part to lack of racial immunity to this disease, unfavorable social factors, poor economic status, with unhygienic living conditions, and an inadequate or poorly balanced diet." A high mortality among

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Indian babies and young children is to be traced also to these same conditions. Just what "poor economic status" may mean is apparent from the results of a recent survey of 827 Indian families, including nearly 4,000 individuals and 35 tribes, by the California State Department of Health. More than a quarter (220) of the families investigated had an annual income ranging from $200 to $400; 128 families had annual incomes of from $400 to $600; and 100 families reported $600 to $800. An abstract of the survey in the Weekly Bulletin of the California State Department of Health declares: "The most important fact brought out by the survey is that Indians in California do not earn enough money to live properly. They suffer from lack of food, are not properly housed, and do not follow the common rules of personal hygiene and sanitation. As a result, they are unable to withstand attacks of disease. They have no facilities for proper treatment of diseased conditions and suffer greatly through lack of nursing care. It is impossible to improve the physical condition of the Indian greatly until his economic condition has been improved. Health conditions would improve automatically to a large degree if economic conditions were improved." In recounting the experience of the federal Indian service, Dr. Guthrie points out that the tendency in recent years for Indian and Negro birth and death rates to approximate each other may be due to similarity of economic and social conditions which confront the two races.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY has recently completed the fifth of its health and welfare units to serve outlying districts in the opening of its new $134,000 East Side Health Center. This building will become the headquarters for the training of all new employes of the county health department and will house the central office bureaus of medical and social service, maternal and child hygiene, sanitary inspection, public health nursing, tuberculosis and communicable disease. Its other services include the local health department district, the local branch of the county welfare bureau, emergency hospital service, and clinics for the indigent sick. Los Angeles County adopted the health center plan in 1924 to provide for the decentralization of its work, and bring its services and those of the county welfare department to the outlying districts where people could be dealt with near their own homes. Patients can be cared for at the health center at less than half the cost of care at any other county institution, saving money for the tax-payer and suffering and delay to patients who otherwise would have to be transported long distances. Since the opening of the first health center in the county in 1922, the general infant mortality has declined from a rate of 170 deaths under one year per 1,000 live births to 65, while that of Mexican babies shows an even more startling decrease from 333 deaths per 1,000 in 1922 to 81 per 1,000 in 1927.

SMALL ENOUGH to tuck into a bag or a brief-case and arranged with details to serve for ready reference is a new Directory of Clinics and Health Stations in New York City preprinted from the more ponderous Directory of Social Agencies. The preprint, the data for which was collected by the Associated Out-patient Clinics, the Children's Welfare Federation, the mental hygiene committee of the State Charities Aid Association, and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, may be obtained from the last-named organization, 244 Madison Avenue, price 35 cents. The Directory of Social Agencies is published by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22 Street, New York City, and the price of the 1929 edition is $3.

GALLOPING THROUGH June across the cover of Better Health, the monthly bulletin of the Syracuse, New York, Department of Health, this youngster is doing his best to promote the New York State campaign for immunization against diphtheria by toxin-anti-toxin. From the State Charities Aid Association, participating in the campaign with the state Departments of Health and Education, the State Medical Society, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, comes the warning that though in 1929, its fourth year, 500,000 children have been protected, there remain 750,000 still to be immunized if the disease is to be abolished. The State Charities Aid Association has worked out two attractive newspaper advertisements which are available as posters, or in "mat" form or electroplate. For the modest prices and other details address the association at 105 East 22 Street, New York City. It is suggested that local tuberculosis and health associations arrange to have these advertisements inserted in the newspapers of their own towns, at charity rates, one to be financed by the association itself, and others by the department of health, chamber of commerce, Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Exchange Clubs, parent-teacher associations, local posts of the American Legion and like groups which include child welfare in their interests.

FOR THE AID of nutrition workers, dieticians, and public health nurses and social workers who must deal with racial preferences and habits in the matter of food, there is a new edition of Foods of the Foreign-born, by Bertha M. Wood, first issued in 1922, and now supplemented by an appendix computing the food values of the many luscious recipes it contains. Miss Wood is consultant dietician, and formerly was chief dietician, of the Food Clinic at the Boston Dispensary. The book is published by M. Barrows and Co., Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass. Price $1.

NATURALLY MILK splashes liberally through the thirty-six page catalog, Health Education Material, in which the National Dairy Council lists its posters, booklets, plays motion pictures and the like for 1929. But here are other suggestions as well for health projects and the material to carry them out in the lower and upper grades of the schools and among adults. For a copy of the catalog, which is illustrated and carries the price-list as well, address the National Dairy Council, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

"THERE WAS a steady inflow of visitors to Fargo" says the caption under this animated map. And naturally enough. For five years, from 1923 to 1928, Fargo, N.D., carried on one of the four demonstrations launched by the Commonwealth Fund to show how healthy children could be in small cities and rural counties. That is, the Commonwealth Fund launched it with the aid and sympathy of local pilots who took an increasing share of its burden until at the end it came into port—public realization of the importance and nature of a continuous program to make and keep children well. From time to time The Survey has carried reports of the demonstration's progress. Now the whole story is available in a substantially bound and illustrated volume, Five Years in Fargo: price $1.00 of the Commonwealth Fund, Division of Publications, 578 Madison Avenue, New York.

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EDUCATION

Social Theory and Social Work

By HORNELL HART

THE student in the school of social work, like the student in any school for professional training, faces a dual problem; first, to become familiar with the theory of his chosen field, second, to master its techniques. In most graduate schools, both teaching and practice are today in a heartening state of challenge and re-organization (see The Survey, June 1, 1928, page 283). In schools of social work, procedures are less standardized than in many training schools for older professions, but here, too, various experiments are going forward.

In this questing spirit, the students in one of my seminars this year have cooperated with me in projects showing the interaction of social theory and social work. Each member of the seminar has undertaken some special piece of inquiry in social relations, preferably connected with field work in other courses. Some of the students' notes on these undertakings show more clearly than any description of mine could do the insight into both theory and method that the experiments have made possible.

Dorothy Hankins, for instance, undertook to study the use of coercion by parents of delinquent children. She writes:

"In making out a schedule last fall, it was simple enough to say, *'Practicum,* ten hours a week,' but it soon developed that case work has a way of its own and is not one of the things which can be dropped at the stroke of the clock. Mr. K., who works until six, doesn't feel well and wants to talk to the visitor about going to the clinic; Mrs. B., is being sued and must appear in court on Wednesday; eight-year-old Jenny has to be taken to the eye clinic, but the eye clinic is open only on Thursday, and so on. Human beings cannot be folded up and put away at five on Mondays to be taken out again at nine on Saturdays. Yes, there are difficulties, but as the year has gone on they have proved not insurmountable, because theory and practice are turning out to be, not two things, but different parts of the same thing.

"To me, this has been made clear through the project upon which I am at present working. Some time has been spent this year in discussing theories of pacifism, *laissez-faire,* conflict and accommodation. The effects of coercion, justice and accommodation in various relations such as between races, in industry, between parent and child, were gone over pretty thoroughly and reasons advanced for people's ready use of coercion. I thought of my client, Mr. C., who is so strict with Bill, Wanda, Edwin and Joe that in his presence they creep about as silently as possible and even in his absence are so repressed as not to seem normal. Of course Mr. C. thinks he exercises this strict discipline for the good of the children, but psychiatrists, psychologists and case workers have been recognizing for some time that human beings do many things for reasons other than those they think they do, and parents are first of all human beings. So out of class discussions of coercion and my contact with Mr. C., has come my social relations project, which is the study of fifty actual cases of domination of the child by the parent through excessive discipline.

"Some of the parents involved are rich, some are poor; some are educated, some nearly illiterate; some are old, some young. The types are so varied that at first one might feel justified in saying that the only thing they have in common is the biological fact of their parenthood. As one studies farther, however, one begins to wonder if the second thing they have in common is the fact that this discipline they are exercising is filling some real need in their own lives. It is an interesting and worthwhile study for a person aspiring to be a case worker, for our approach to the problem of Mr. C. and his repressed children depends on whether or not we consider the problem the result of Mr. C.'s mistaken notion about what is good for children or whether we see some connection between Mr. C.'s relation to his mother, his constant, exaggerated interest in his illnesses, and his harsh discipline. Generally speaking, it is the unadjusted person with whom the caseworker deals, and the study of these fifty cases of domination indicates that it

Drawing by Otto Soglow for The New Masses

"Human beings cannot be folded up and put away at five on Mondays to be taken out again at nine on Saturdays"

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is the unadjusted person who unconsciously seeks satisfaction through stern and unreasonable discipline. Therefore the project, which incidentally contributes general knowledge of coercion, very specifically gives one an insight into one phase of the parent-child relationship, an insight which is the first step in working out a solution of a very real case-work problem." Another student, Audrey Wright, inquired into the types of motivation used by Negro leaders:

"To the casual observer on a field work situation, Mrs. X. would have appeared as just a poor, grumbling, Negro woman who became interested in the Garvey movement, acquired a little more ambition, received a raise in wages, grew less discontented and not quite so timid, and finally, as time went by, was inclined to talk about Garvey less and less. But is that all there is to be found out about her and the effect on her life of Garvey's leadership?

"Mrs. X. was a Negro Catholic from the West Indies. She had left her island home to escape unhappy family, social and economic conditions, only to find them paralleled in this country. The church offered her only temporary release—how could a white Madonna share the sorrows of her heart? Long hours of work for low wages in a dark laundry gave no satisfaction. Her only solace was her illegitimate son. Then came Garvey, a man from the West Indies who had also felt prejudices against color, race and class. But he had been given a vision which, be believed, would make it possible to overcome all this.

"Under the power of Garvey's vision, Mrs. X. developed pride of race. Her religion became more vital. She worked harder and gained higher wages because drudgery was no longer thankless when she felt that through her toil she and her son would some day have in Africa a position of prestige. She was stimulated further by new friends who shared her enthusiasm. Mrs. X. was happy for the first time in her life.

"Then Garvey passed. It was a tragedy for Mrs. X. when she realized that all her dreams were vain. She smiles bitterly now at mention of the future. But some of the self-respect she gained in those few months she has been able to keep. That is invaluable to her and to her son.

"Theories of social relations are nothing more than tools for understanding and discussing the universal reactions of individuals. They become dynamic only when they suggest a way to better lives.

"Mrs. X. stands as a direct challenge. It has been demonstrated that she can be motivated in certain ways. Through clear insight into the successes and failures of various contacts with them it should be possible to develop a technique of leadership that would mean more creative and hence more satisfactory lives for the Mrs. X.'s of this world."

Adults Ask Questions

By BRUNO LASKER

THE United Neighborhood Houses of New York have recently completed another stage in a series of educational experiments extending over several years. In its endeavor to help the local neighborhood houses discover and develop new forms of social education, this federation was among the first to demonstrate—with groups made up of delegates from the different membership houses who subsequently helped to apply similar methods in their own neighborhoods—the values of various forum and discussion procedures.

The group interview as a third method of joint learning was proposed as an appropriate means of securing first-hand information on matters of which the members of the group as a whole feel ignorant—so that testimony from their own experience is of no value—but towards which, nevertheless, they feel an intimate personal relation. The group interview makes use of outside authority and expert knowledge in circumstances where a set address might fail to tell us just what we want to know. Moreover, it is an incentive to group thinking in that the specific questions asked by different members supplement each other and, systematically re-stated by the leader, constitute the joint presentation and analysis of a common problem.

In this particular instance, the group interview was chosen as an appropriate way of learning about a subject toward which young people have a variety of attitudes. Some ignore it altogether as "beyond" them; others approach it critically and even cynically; still others sense that, though they do not understand it, it has an important bearing upon their own lives. That subject was: modern thought as expressed in contemporary art.

A number of artists, each of outstanding reputation in his particular field, were induced to invite the class—which was made up, as in the past, of two delegates each from the different neighborhood houses—to their studio or to an exhibition of their work. There they were ready to answer any questions, however personal, and to enter into discussion with the group. In one or two cases, well-known exponents of modern art were called in to help interpret the work and aim of important living foreign artists. The "faculty" thus included, in addition to the discussion leader, Walter Pach, Katherine Dreier, Robert Hallowell, Jerome Myers, Alexander Archipenko, Hugh Ferriss and Jean J. Pfister.

To the initiated, these names will indicate an extraordinary variety of artistic tendency and point of view. But they had several things in common which gave unity to the course: each of them represented a trend which, however extreme or however conservative, has some definite relationship to the thinking of our time. Each of them was known to have a philosophy of his art and was willing to make the experiment of interpreting intellectually and in words what as a rule he interprets visually and through his art.

One value of this meeting with widely different minds, though each is rooted in his own time, was to impress the class with the variety of artistic intention and method. To those who have been brought up, as most of us have, in an environment dominated by the taste of past ages, the work of living artists often seems strange. Yet, in recent years new aesthetic principles have penetrated so many aspects of our urban surroundings that thoughtful people are no longer content to put off with a sneer all the more original creative efforts of their time; they are bewildered, but they

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The Educational Conference

With Program Notes by One of the Teachers

By LILIAN B. MINER

THE Governor of the state: We are proud to welcome today these fine women from the public schools of our state. The calling of the teacher is the noblest on God's earth.

Why do a smaller proportion of college graduates enter it each year?

The Mayor: No folks mean more to our city than you teachers. The citizens appreciate you. They trust their children to you.

As they trust them to nursemaids.

The Judge: You teachers are the most valuable members of our community. Without you our courts would be doubled.

Value for value received. The average yearly wage of educators, including principals and superintendents, is $1,300.[1]

The Commissioner of Agriculture: From the country schoolhouse come the greatest of our leaders. Many a man owes success to a country school teacher. Her influence is immortal!

But her body is mortal, and needs food and clothing.

The Political Boss: God bless the dear little schoolmarm!

Yes! She gets on with several hundred dollars a year less than the dear little school-master doing the same job.

The Banker: Your pay is not in money. The rewards of the teacher are intangible—in service to humanity.

So are yours. But you have tangible rewards, too.

The Clergyman: Yours is the joy and inspiration of companionship with youth.

Step down from your pulpit into the schoolroom, once in a blue Monday, and share that companionship. We need you.

The Business Man: I take off my hat to the teacher.

No, you don't! We don't belong to your set.

The President of a Woman's Club: A woman should look upon her job not as a stepping-stone to marriage, but as a life-work.

There are still laws requiring a woman to give up her public school position if she marries. Should she take a vow of celibacy?

The Librarian: A teacher should know everything about the subjects which she teaches.

Subjects are thrust upon her, and changed often.

The Supervisor: Every lesson should be carefully prepared, the method of approach worked out in detail, adapted to each class.

To be sure! Are there not twelve hours in the day? And twelve in the night?

The Commissioner of Health: It is the teacher's sacred duty to keep fit for her task.

Yet you supply her with bad air, crowded rooms, poor light, large classes, long hours, street noises, and red tape; and dock her pay when she is absent because of illness. A single school day can be as exhausting as a bull market on the stock exchange, or the trenches under fire. You shorten the day in factory and kitchen, and lengthen it in the schoolroom. Vacations are not long enough to counteract habitual fatigue.

The President of the Parent-Teachers' Association: The teacher who does not sympathize with the individual problems of every pupil has no place in the school.

You ask the teacher to give to scores of other people's children what you do not give to your own one or two.

The Poet: The teacher should be moulded in the rose-red clay of love. Her children look to her for mercy, not justice; for guidance, not censure.

For those very things do teachers look to superintendents and supervisors. How often do we get them?

The Arbitrary Principal: The disloyal subordinate is a traitor.

So said Lord North and Count Bismark.

The Commissioner of Immigration: No one else in the United States has your chance to shape the future of America.

Do you think we don't know it? Inspiration for school teachers is a saturated solution. We need not the goad but green pastures. We ask for bread and you give us fine phrases. You do not mean what you say. You do not seek our society. You have long enough told us that we are valuable. Prove that you think so.

The World in General:

"The daily round, the common task,
Will furnish all you need to ask;
Room to deny yourselves—a road
To lead you daily nearer God."

Will you try it?

[1] Statistics are from the 1928 report of the Research Division of the National Education Association.

are more open to learn. This is especially true of young people. The child likes to look into the shop of the craftsman and to question him. He thus gains insight into the activities that make up the world around him. As we grow older, we are discouraged from following up this natural curiosity. With an air of knowing it all, we pass judgment upon works of art instead of looking at them.

To correct this stultifying attitude was the first aim of this course. Each meeting began with a careful scrutiny of a few works and an informal exchange of opinion on what there was actually to be seen. A preliminary session of the group to consider profitable ways of looking at works of art had prepared the way for a procedure which took nothing for granted. After a while, the conversation would produce expressions either of puzzlement or of curiosity concerning some particular work or some feature in it; and at that point the interview with the artist, or the interpreter, would begin.

Another preliminary session of the group had been given over to a consideration of the group interview itself as a method of learning. Artists are sensitive people, and it was the business of the group to release their minds. How quickly skill in that direction was actually developed may be judged from the fact that several of the interviewees afterwards thanked the group for having provided them with an unusual opportunity of giving expression to feelings which they had not previously been able to make so clear to themselves or to others. Moreover, the subject of the course was "modern thought," not "modern art." It was less concerned with art itself than with its contribution to the thinking of our time. Thus, starting out with questions of fact to supplement the group's own impressions of the im-

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mediate content of the works before them, systematic questioning proceeded from subject to occasion and from occasion to aim and, thence, to the larger objective, vision and philosophy of the artist.

Several results, surprising to the group, may here be briefly indicated. We found that not all worth-while interpretation of social trends is to be found in books. These artists have interpretations of their own that display truths of the utmost importance about us and our time. Excessively shy though many of them are when it comes to verbal self-explanation, they give new directions to social thinking —through their work; and, sensitive to spiritual values, they often are the first to expose the shams and dry rot of our civilization. In short, through these talks, many of the group obtained insights into thinking and feeling of a vitality to be found only in imaginatively creative personalities.

These economic foundations of the world of art also came in for discussion. In a very realistic way the connections between artistic production and the material development of our city life were considered: the effect of the war on our urban prosperity, the influences of the war on our taste through the artistic refugees of other lands and the increased importation of foreign luxuries with our sudden prosperity; the impress of our changing modes of living upon all the decorative arts; the connection between a new distribution of wealth and styles, and so on. There was recognition also of the part played by the Russian Revolution on all the arts, and of the development of a new "Americanism" of taste out of Europe's new conception of the United States.

Several circumstances mitigated against the complete success of this experiment with a new form of learning. A class composed of persons more nearly of the same age and background of experience, and previously somewhat acquainted, would more easily have entered into discussions which, at times, went into intimate recesses of individual attitudes and aspirations. The physical arrangements several times stood in the way of the desirable intimacy. Nevertheless, the sustained interest of the group and the glimpse obtained of a world of thought which cannot be reached through more formal modes of adult education make it certain that the experiment will be continued—perhaps by individual neighborhood houses as well as by the federation, and in the study of many other subjects. For this course was intended to reveal, among other things, the richness of our untapped educational resources. It demonstrated possibilities almost unutilized of bringing young people into a direct, personal contact—in circumstances favorable to a maximum absorption of worthwhile knowledge—with the variety of creative effort and creative thinking that goes on all around them.

AS FIRST AID to social workers, teachers and students who need a working knowledge of Italian, Smith College offers a School of Italian from June 29 to August 9. The school will also be open to those interested in Italian art, history and culture. All work will be conducted in Italian, and that language will be "the sole means of communication throughout the session." Women will be housed in the college dormitories and men in the town, but all will meet daily in the common dining and living room. No beginners' courses in the language will be offered. The first part of the mornings will be given to Italian conversation and reading, and the other classes in the later hours. The cost of the six weeks school will be $50 for tuition and $100 for board and room. Reservations should be made immediately.

AN INTERNATIONAL sharing of ideas and experience in the field of adult education is the plan of the conference to be held in Cambridge, England, August 22-29, under the auspices of the World Association of Education. Dr. Albert Mansbridge, president of the association, will preside at several of the sessions. Many phases of adult education, both theory and practice, will be discussed by speakers from various countries including England, the United States, India, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Japan and Sweden. The conference language will be English, and all papers delivered in other languages will be translated into English. Through the courtesy of Trinity College a number of conference members will have the privilege of enjoying English college life. The conference announcement states, "It is clear that in a conference of this kind there must be complete freedom of expression, even of opposing views. Every member must feel that, so long as he holds the generally accepted conception of Adult Education as the means whereby men and women are equipped through knowledge and training for participation in the affairs of human life, he will be at liberty to speak freely."

AN EXPERIMENT with "sliding scale" college tuition, by which the able, all-around student pays less than the mediocre, troublesome student is announced by Dr. Harvey Davis, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Incoming freshmen in September will be given a choice between paying the regular flat-rate tuition ($480 a year) or enrolling under the new plan which sets tuition at $600, covering all incidental fees. Under the new plan, six men in each class will earn a $300 remission of tuition, and a like number $250, $200, $150, $100, and $50 respectively, on the basis of scholastic standing and extra-curricular activities. In addition, one sophomore, two juniors and three seniors may each earn $600 a year and a like number in each class $500 and $400. Nine groups of students, 162 in all, will earn this special participation in university funds. Activities outside the classroom in which students may earn honor points to count toward tuition remissions include class offices and the presidencies of the honor board and student council; memberships and offices in honor societies and fraternities; non-athletic activities in college engineering societies, student publications, dramatic and musical clubs; athletic activities, both participating and managerial; also self-support, the honor points being based on the amount earned during the college year on approved jobs. In announcing the plan, Dr. Davis stated, "I see no reason why we should not say frankly to one young man, 'Your education, all things considered, is going to cost us about $900 a year. We will contribute $600 toward that cost next year if you will pay $300, and in addition, contribute your intelligence, energy and enthusiasm to our community life,' while saying to another, 'You don't seem to be contributing much besides your presence, and besides you're wearing out the carpet in the dean's office. Don't you think $300 from us is all you can expect? Suppose you pay the other $600.'"

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Following the Cotton

By RUTH A. ALLEN

SHE stands at the door of a frame structure, only seventeen, with two years of married life behind her. As you approach the door, you discover why she stands. The room behind her contains no chair, not even a box on which to sit. The comfort of the poetic doorstep from which she might gaze at the sunset is also denied her. You gain entrance by a semi-athletic feat of stepping upon the doorsill over a puddle of mud and water. The difficulty of the feat is somewhat lessened by a twisted piece of corrugated iron laid across the puddle. The darkness of the room startles you until you realize there is no window, not even, strange to say, a respectable crack through which the light might filter—only the doorway in which you are standing.

The lady of the room, driven from the field by a shower of rain, greets you with a friendly smile, seemingly without embarrassment. You stand talking to her while your eyes take in the meager details of her surroundings. No chair, no stove, no table, no mirror. Only two beds, one of them a little cot for which, fortunately, there is no occupant. A shallow stone fireplace furnishes all those comforts and delights which we like to think of as home. The only cooking utensil is an iron spider on legs—you may have used them on camping trips—which contains some white-flour biscuits, the remnants of the day's baking. There is no other sign of food or of the utensils with which to prepare or consume it.

Her business is "farm laborer;" she and her husband follow the cotton crop. Her hours are from sun-up until sun-down. Housekeeping? No need to ask the question. Sewing? Oh, yes, lots of sewing, all done by hand—dresses, underwear, sunbonnets, quilts. Washing? "Yes." You look for the water supply and she points far up the field to a well which you can hardly distinguish in the distance. Outhouses? None in sight over the broad expanse of fields. Next year? "Going to stay here." In this house? (with poorly concealed wonder). "Yes;" and there is a note of pride in her voice. At last she has her own rooftree. Her married life has been spent in a Ford car, following the chopping and picking. A comment upon the freedom of such a life is met by a silence before which you stand ashamed.

No, she is not colored. Neither does she come of the gypsy blood which calls with the poetry of liberty to the open road. Pure Nordic, with the fair hair and blue eyes of the dolicho-blond. Native white of native parentage even to the third and fourth generation.

Her standard of living? Its source was not from the slums of the city, but from the open spaces of the West. She first saw the light of day in a Texas county where the number of inhabitants to the square mile averages about twelve.

A very rare instance? Well, it may be so; but not so rare as we might like to think, for—

Within less than a mile on the same strip of land, is the home of another farm laborer, the mother of a family of five, all of whom are with her. All except the youngest, who is three years old, follow the cotton rows for ten hours a day. The mother herself is taking an enforced vacation. Three hundred miles south, where they picked earlier in the season, she strained and crippled herself. Now she creeps around, doing the scanty housework for which their method of living calls. She tried to go down the cotton rows but her employer's daughter forbade it in no uncertain terms. She is clean, surprisingly so, and the baby with her is clean. The family forms quite a nice "force" in a community where cotton pickers are hard to get. During the week of rain just passed they have been unable to pick, so they have tried gathering pecans. But "there wasn't any money in threshing and picking up at two cents a pound." After the picking is over, the family will go to the nearest town to live during the winter. There the father hopes to find odd jobs.

These women belong among the casual laborers of the cotton farms. And here is casual labor of the greatest social significance, for it is composed not of single men, footloose and fancy free, rebelling against the responsibilities of life, but of casual families with women who are mothers and wives without a home, and children without home, church, or school. Behind them are men, restless and bitter or shiftless and hopeless. The report of the census of 1920 lists 21,452 females, ten years of age and over, as belonging to this group, "Farm laborers (working

"Wives and mothers who have no homes, children without home, church, or school"—they follow the cotton crops of Texas from March to Christmas, camping now in one wretched shack, now in another, the whole family "chopping" or "picking" in the cotton rows. What is their cost in terms of neglected children, unkept homes, broken women? What do they mean to industry—this supply of cheap white labor, with debased standards of living, submission to long hours, bad working conditions, meager wages? Here a member of the economics faculty of the University of Texas gives vivid pen pictures, raises significant questions, basing her article on an extensive study she is making of the industrial and economic position of the farm woman of Texas.

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out)" in Texas. They are about one-thirteenth of the entire number of gainfully employed females of this age in the state. More than a third of the group are white.

Cotton is ready to pick in southern Texas by the middle of July and the migration begins then. Some cotton is picked in western and northern Texas until Christmas, when the period of migration becomes a period of hibernation. Chopping wood and corn begins in late March. Not so many hands are needed as for picking, but the casual laborer may be able to find farm work from March until picking is finished at Christmas.

To accommodate this transient labor, the large farms have on them as many shacks as are likely to be needed during the peak season. In one of these the migrant woman worker on the cotton farms sets up her Lares and Penates until the job is done and she moves on to whiter fields.

The income of these laborers? Let us make the generous assumption that cotton picking is paid at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a hundredweight. The average of the usual day's picking for twenty stout young white girls in this section, taken at random, is one hundred fifty pounds. In richer land and better cotton it will be more. Let us assume a day's picking to be two hundred pounds. The wage, then, for a twelve-hour day is three dollars. This lasts for about four and a half months, five and a half days each week. Other farm labor is paid at the rate of a dollar and a half to a dollar and seventy-five cents a day. Granting that the individual woman is employed for the entire time from the middle of March to the middle of December, which is quite a violent assumption, her yearly income will be a little over five hundred dollars. During the three months vacation she may find some washing or house-cleaning to do but not enough to eke out her income to a living wage. She is more likely to call upon the relief organizations for help. With husband and wife working together, the family income may be more than a thousand dollars. If there are children in the group, we have absolute proof of the contention with which the English clergyman confounded Malthus: "Each mouth that is brought into the world brings two hands with which to fill it." If a child can pick only fifty pounds a day, he pays his own way and adds to the world's supply of cotton.

She greets you with a friendly smile, the transient lady of the house. The rest of the family have gone to town to "buy Christmas." She is glad to have someone to talk with, for the road on which she lives is a bad road, worse than most bad roads, and there are few passersby. She has just finished her washing. Field work? Oh, yes, the entire family, from "the leastes' to the biggest" do field work, on their own crop until it is gathered and then for other farmers. They all go in their big carryall—for a wonder they have no car—taking their lunch with them. The mother and grown daughter divide the housekeeping and so are able to join the family for the field work. They chop, pick cotton, and pick pecans. The girl's schedule this year has included five months of chopping and picking cotton for ten hours a day and about four weeks of picking up pecans. About half of the work was done for others than her own family.

From Le Borinage by Marius Renard

This girl is a member of one of the groups which may be termed "gangs" who do work on the cotton farms. The gang is usually composed of members of the family but sometimes it includes also those who have entered through the door of matrimony. One such gang of Negroes in eastern Texas consisted of nineteen able-bodied workers, the father, sixteen children (three too young to work), and two sons-in-law. Another such gang of native whites consisted of a mother and six children from a family of eight, who did any kind of work available on the farm. Such a gang organization saves the employing farmer the aggravation of hiring and managing individual workers.

HERE is a woman between forty and fifty, small and rather frail looking. She reached the house a few moments before us, driven from the field by a shower. Her children, three daughters, are grown and have children of their own. They live in town; one scarcely wonders why. They had to come back this fall and bring their children to pick cotton because no other hands were available. With this exception, the woman and her husband have done all the work on fifty acres of land. She is not in very good health, she tells you. Through the door you see beds unmade, floors unswept, no shades or curtains at the windows. She explains that they do as little housework as possible, in order to get to the field early. An odor of sour dirt comes up to your nostrils as you sit on the back porch looking over the hills so strong and peaceful in the distance. They milk three cows and sell no milk. You know that they use much milk for food and you wonder whether they use much of anything else. She has no daily paper, no telephone, no automobile. She goes to town once a year.

This woman is a member of the group called in the census reports "Farm laborers (home farm)." This group in Texas consists of 58,514 females, ten years of age and over, more than one-sixth of all women and girls gainfully employed in the state. Of this group, somewhat less than two-thirds are white. She represents also another group, the families of the cotton farmers, who are giving to the industrial system probably the largest single subsidy in modern society. Two hundred dollars in money income is a likely return for a year's labor of the tenant cotton farmer; three hundred dollars is a good return. In this case, it is the return for the labor of two adults. In addition, there is a loss in income consisting of what the woman might have contributed to the family in comfort and improved health and general welfare if she had been free to do her home-making job. Neither the individual farmer nor the social group has counted in the cost of production of cotton, the labor of the housewife whose efforts could, under present conditions, be more economically used in the home. Neither have they so counted the labor of the children in the family whose final addition to the social product is being greatly decreased because of lack of education.

Still another group of laborers, less depressing, more filled with hope for the future: four daughters of a tenant farmer who has lived in the present home for several years. They form one-third of the children in the family. They relieve their mother of the heavy housework, especially the washing. In addition, they are excellent field hands. The

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oldest daughter plows with a riding plow all during the spring months. The father makes the boys chop and the girls plow because plowing is easier, which shows unusual astuteness on his part, for men who will allow their wives and daughters to pick hundreds of pounds of cotton would be shocked at the thought of a woman plowing. "It isn't work for a woman." Last year the family raised a crop of thirty bales with only two days of hired labor. Each of the girls is paid one dollar a hundred for picking cotton, which represents a deduction of about twenty-five cents from the going rate of wages in the community. Each of them made about sixty-five dollars last year and spent it for clothes, school books, and other personal matters. Their teachers speak highly of them, but the children are not able to start to school until after the crop is gathered and they have to stop in the spring to chop the cotton. They, like all of the others, are native white of native parentage.

These girls belong to the same group as the last worker with this difference: their labor forms a part of the cost of production on their father's farm. Also, a mother is in the house to keep the home decent and healthful. Here are grown girls turning, as girls do everywhere, to the job nearest at hand as a means of making a living. Field work is not in itself undesirable for strong, healthy girls. It is probably a better type of work than clerking in the "five and ten" or working in a laundry. The only serious social questions involved are those of the education of the individual girls and the organization of a system of rural education.

These are they who make it possible for Texas to produce more cotton than any other state in the Union. The mere statement of their numbers gives little indication of the human cost which they add to the cost of producing cotton. This is to be counted in terms of neglected children; carelessly kept, dirty houses; poor food; and mothers, listless and broken long before middle age. Their present social significance is great but we must consider also what portents for the future lie in this group of laborers. The factory is coming South, drawn by the lure of cheap costs and high profits. With this factory is coming the twentieth century city. What will become of workers such as these when they are finally taken in by the encroaching arms of a mechanized industrial system? What will they mean to the city, with their debased standard of living—no furniture, no light, no water, no toilet facilities? And what will they do for the factory? Accustomed to the twelve-hour day and earnings on the barest subsistence level, here is cheap labor ready to help in determining wages under a system of free competition.

A Hundred Child Workers

Decorations from the American Child

THE child who leaves school because he cannot "get on" and therefore prefers an industrial job to education is more and more regarded as a problem—to himself, to his family, to the school, to the community, most of all, perhaps, to industry. He is immature, untrained, maladjusted, and he frequently has a record of asocial behavior and, perhaps, a fixed "habit of failure." Why does he leave school? What kind of a job does he seek? What kind of a job does he hold? What is the outlook for him in modern industrial life?

A study of a hundred children, applicants for "special work permits" before reaching the legal school-leaving age of 16, has recently been completed by the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, in an effort to answer some of these questions. The study was made by Edgar M. Gerlach, director of the Older Boys Department with the cooperation of the Special Permit Department of the State Labor Bureau. The hundred children were those who applied for special work permits between January 1 and July 1, 1928, under the code provision giving the commissioner of labor power to issue at his discretion, temporary permits to children over fourteen years of age who are mentally retarded or unable to make further advancement in school.

Eighty of the group were boys, 64 white, 54 of American birth and parentage, only one foreign born. Nine were under 14 years of age and 44 under 15. There was no "normal" child in the group. The least mental retardation,

on the basis of the Yerkes Point Scale, was three years, the most nine years, and the modal group was between five and six years retarded. This correlated with the grade attainment. No child in the group was less than two and a half years behind the grade level for his age, and the average retardation was five and a half years. Physical examination of 78 children showed 22 (28 per cent) with physical defects, 11 with defective vision. "It would probably have been enlightening," Mr. Gerlach's report points out, "to have determined whether or not there was any correlation between this uncorrected visual difficulty and unsatisfactory class work."

Thirty-one of the hundred children had juvenile court records, only 6 of them merely as truants. It was found that 62 of the children came from homes in which both their own parents were present, 10 from homes in which two parents were present, one of them being a stepmother or father, and only 7 from definitely "broken" homes in the sense that neither parent was present. About a third of the mothers "worked out." Only 4 of the fathers had police records. "It is significant," the report points out, "that 60 of the families were registered by one or more social agencies of Baltimore for a total of 137 registrations, 50 of them by relief societies."

In 66 cases, school authorities gave no reason for endorsing the application for a temporary work permit. Among the reasons cited in the remaining cases were, "no progress," "too large for grade," "conduct problem," "family economic problem," "lazy," "cannot get in vocational school."

Seventy-one of the applications were granted. Among the reasons, as given by the bureau psychiatrist, were, "school limit reached," "out of school too long to be returned," "school not equipped to train," "has opportunity for good industrial training." Among the reasons for refusing permits were, "capable of further training," "reasons for application not substantiated," "physical defect," "parents' request," "no prospect of work," "mentally incapable of adjusting to industry."

Six months after the date of the last application, a survey of the permit cards of the group gave weekly wage information for 43. The average was $6.50, and ranged from two dol-

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lars "and found" to twelve dollars weekly. Thirteen of the 18 occupational groups for juveniles listed in the United States census were represented in permits granted to the group. Eighteen of the children were in factories, 13 in clothing, 14 working in food products and food preparation, 12 in retail business, 12 as errand boys and messengers, 11 in street trades. There were five in the building trades, four listed as "laborers," three in domestic service, one each in laundry and clerical positions, and two "miscellaneous."

Mr. Gerlach, in his report, emphasizes the disadvantages under which the "hand-minded child" suffers in trying to obtain an education under our present public schol system.

It has been shown in this study that an average of 220 mentally and educationally retarded children graduate out of the schools of Baltimore each year into the ranks of industry; graduate as academic failures and without much, if any, specific training which will assist them in selling their services to employers; graduate for a number of reasons but primarily because of a mutual unadjustment between themselves and the schools. Dr. Helen T. Woolley, in surveying the retarded child problem in Cincinnati, finds "failure in school is a more compelling motive than economic pressure in sending them into industry," and our findings corroborate that statement.

THE INFLUENCE of industrial employment upon the normal development of children from the point of view of educator, physician, psychiatrist, labor leader, recreation worker and parental guide is outlined in a new publication, Child Labor, made up of a sheaf of articles from The American Child. (Publication No. 352, National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Ave., New York.) Two sections, Play, the Business of Childhood, by Weaver Pangburgn, and Psychological Hazards of the Adolescent in Industry, by Dr. Olive A. Cooper, are particularly interesting in themselves. The importance of this pamphlet for social workers, teachers and others especially interested in the child labor problem, however, lies in its rounded consideration of industrial employment in its effect on "the whole child."

BASING his conclusions on an analysis of 64 plants in 10 states, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, in a recently published study, declares that for the domestic consumer who uses 500 kilowatt hours of electric current a year, the cost of distribution is not more than one and one-half cents a kilowatt hour. On the basis of this study, Mr. Cooke, a nationally known consulting engineer and director of the Giant Power Survey, considers it proved that five cents a kilowatt hour is the highest rate that can be justified in this country. At present, the average rate is 7.4 cents, and the highest ranges from 17 to 30 cents. Mr. Cooke states: "If the implications of this study are sound, the time is not far distant when the power industry will be forced for the first time in its history to set fair rates for domestic service—rates far below those which now obtain. In view of the very large part of the revenue of the typical electric service company still coming from domestic consumers it is clear that the required readjustments in the rate schedules must be of a fundamental character." The report of the study, On the Cost of Distribution of Electricity to Domestic Consumers, in the form of an open letter to the Federal Power Commission and the several state public service commissions, may be obtained without cost by addressing the author at 1520 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

BROADENING of its experiment in working out better technique for securing and maintaining industrial peace will be made possible for the American Arbitration Association through the opening of its new executive headquarters and arbitration tribunals at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. Lucius R. Eastman is president of the association. The executive staff, besides an executive and a general secretary, includes a group of experts in arbitrations, education, trades relations, public relations and legal research. The association now has a system of arbitration facilities in 1,650 American cities.

FURTHER facts about women workers in Ohio industries have been collected, organized and published by the Information Bureau on Women's Work (305 Commerce Guardian Building, Toledo), which last year published a notable study of the wages of women workers (see The Survey, November 15, 1928, page 226). Under the leadership of Amy Maher, who edits its studies, this bureau has set itself the task of gathering exact information about women wage-earners as the only sure basis for intelligent legislation and reform in this field. The new study is concerned with Ohio Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Products, 1914-27. Textiles were chosen for the study because "this branch of manufacturing employs the largest number of women: a monthly average of 28,368.17 in 1927, or 26.94 per cent of all the wage-earning women in the state's manufacturing industries." It gives the proportion of men and women; median wage rates; average annual earnings; fluctuations of employment; accidents, for all textiles and textile products in the state, and also separately for the men's clothing industry, the women's clothing industry, and hosiery and knit goods, with a summary of these three branches of Ohio textiles. There are also sections on Cleveland and the clothing industry and on Cincinnati and the men's clothing industry. Like the report last year, this study is a model of painstaking investigation, of scientific objectivity and of the type of organized information needed for an understanding of the gains and lags in modern industrial life.

A NEW HANDBOOK on trade union organization methods, How to Organize: a Problem, has recently been issued by the National Women's Trade Union League of America (311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Price, 10 cents). This very compact and practical manual is concerned less with trade union history and philosophy than with the technique of successful organization. Facing honestly the discouraging fact that out of eight and a half million women wage-earners only 250,000 are enrolled in unions, the writers of this pamphlet have considered actual organization problems, and sought to analyze as well as answer some of the fundamental questions involved. The handbook, which grew out of the institute on methods of organization held in Kansas City in 1926, should be helpful not only to "those who are responsible for organizing women in their trades," for whom it was originally prepared, but also for social workers who come in contact with the special problems of wage-earning women and for students of these problems.

FOLLOWING the conference on employer-employe relationships in the home, held in Washington in November (see The Survey, November 15, page 222), a permanent committee has been organized to carry forward the program of research and experiment decided on at that meeting. Amey E. Watson of the Bureau of Home Occupations, Philadelphia, is director and acting chairman of the committee, and Hildegarde Kneeland of the Bureau of Home Economics is secretary. A mimeographed report of the findings committee of the conference is now available, as well as a "summary of the underlying assumptions and objectives of the conference," prepared by Mrs. Watson.

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An Adventure in Living and Leisure

By MARGARET SAWYER

LIFTING itself proudly above the mists of the North River, the new clubhouse of the American Woman's Association has just opened its doors. A pioneer on West Fifty-seventh Street, beyond Eighth Avenue, it stands above the surrounding buildings of an older New York, itself a symbol of the new day that the business woman sees breaking along her horizon.

The woman who works has been the subject of thoughtful attention ever since she began to raise her eyes from the churn and needle and find her way into store and school and factory. Books and articles have been written about her, and many plans have been made for her. But as she has strengthened her economic position she has shown an inclination to work out her own social salvation. She has joined with other professional women in small groups where those of similar interests have met and exchanged ideas. University women have had their organizations and the women of different political parties have had theirs. Women have organized to better their own working conditions and to change the laws governing the status of others. Today the American Woman's Association has drawn together a large group of women of differing professional and business interests for the pleasure and benefit they will be able to get from this close association. Such a movement with such a group could only come from within, and it has. Fostered by professional and business women, such as Miss Harriet Sheppard, Miss Thalia Brown, Miss Virginia Kirkus, holding responsible positions with large banking, radio, and publishing houses, Miss Helen Walker, an editor, Miss Edna Brezee, in promotion work, and Miss Florence Grant, a librarian, and with the dynamic personality of Miss Anne Morgan leading, the American Woman's Association, with a membership today of five thousand, has through its own efforts and without endowment raised the necessary funds to launch this clubhouse. To make it possible for the clubhouse to continue on this self-supporting basis it is necessary to rent some of its 1,250 rooms to non-members, to maintain a number of rooms for out-of-town transients and to offer the use of the club facilities, committee and entertainment rooms, assembly rooms, gymnasium, and so on, to non-members. But the ideal of the association is a future with a membership large enough so that members and their guests alone will be the ones to take advantage of the facilities, including the living accommodations.

Women will find here an opportunity to express their varied interests. The professional and business woman has been busy for the last thirty or forty years convincing the world that she *is* such a woman. Now that the world has accepted her on that basis, she is turning to ways of increasing her value, both for her own satisfaction as an individual, and to better fill her professional needs.

A professional life is a busy one. This is not a club for the comparatively idle city and suburban woman, who is interested merely in a lunching place between shops or trains. But it is to be a spot where the woman employed in exacting and responsible work during the day may find a home and spend her leisure in such ways as her soul desires, and find other congenial souls traveling the same road. Perhaps she would like to sketch a little, or model in clay; there will be a group of amateurs like herself, who are being led gently to exercise their fingers and their eyes. Perhaps she cherishes an undeveloped love of music; there will be a class in musical appreciation, where she can find out just why it is she likes Debussy and is indifferent to mammy songs.

The new clubhouse of the American Woman's Association provides a varied life from swimming to theatricals

The association wishes above all things to sponsor only those activities that support themselves through the interest of the members. If no one shows a desire to hear chamber music, there will be no chamber music. If the club players should not be patronized, there will be no more little theater. The members feel very strongly that they should never be put in the position of supporting an activity merely because the association is behind it, and it is their duty to stand by the association. The thing that does not meet an expressed need will be the thing that is discarded.

The association does not, of course, attempt the instruction of the professional. For it is a club where the professional comes already trained. But those small

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flowers of talent that most of us find so little time for in the busy days will be urged to put out a few early petals, and perhaps to bloom quite briskly.

For other women, there is a greater appeal in group activities. They are never so happy as when they are bettering the living conditions in the Bronx, or investigating the working hours of milliners. There will be opportunities for these group-minded individuals to find others like themselves who want to engage in the same activities. The woman who enjoys nothing better than a committee will find much of her sort of food.

And there will be plenty of opportunities to play. The clubhouse provides card rooms, with special evenings for bridge; evenings of entertainment, when talented members will be called upon to exert themselves for the delectation of the audience. There is a gymnasium and a beautiful green and flame-colored swimming-pool. With modern and attractive facilities, the association feels that the recreation it offers its members will give opportunities to many.

The business woman finds it easy to meet other women of her own group, but here in this club she is given the opportunity for friendly contact with women doing work that differs from her own. Young women, both those who live in the clubhouse and the larger number who will be drawn to it by the club activities, will find the acquaintance with older and more established women helpful to them in many ways. Older women, who have perhaps drifted away from stimulating contacts, will find here a renewal of community life. And the great rank and file of business women may pick from the offerings of the association just what appeals to their definite needs, and perhaps find here something for needs yet unrealized.

For this community life of the business woman the clubhouse is admirably equipped. On the ground floor are the offices and the brilliantly colorful auditorium, with stage arranged for theatricals and walls treated for the hanging of pictures. At present there is an exhibit of members' paintings adding to the gay effect. On the mezzanine is the cafeteria open to the public, and a group of charming informal dining-rooms and sitting-rooms. The second floor, with the exception of the members' dining-rooms, where guests of members and house guests are also accommodated, is open to non-members. Here are rooms available for committee meetings, luncheons, dinners, small dances; an exquisite music room, a North African room, filled with the exotic charm of Morocco, and a cool and pleasant garden patio. The third floor is given over to members, with a library, writing- and card-rooms.

Here non-resident members may make use of the quiet room. Here they may find dressing-rooms, equipped with baths and lockers, available for their use. Roof gardens and solaria increase the comfort of the light airy bedrooms and suites. There are also rooms set aside for the use of transients, and out-of-town women in the city for business or pleasure are welcome. There are two laundries. On one of the upper floors are sound-proof rooms which may be used for music practice, or where the amateur musician may enjoy her own efforts.

The woman in business cannot find every spiritual necessity of living either in her office or in the small apartment she calls home. She must build other resources to make possible for herself the rounded life to which she is entitled. City existence tends to be a scattered existence, and to counteract the vigor of such a tendency, an equally vigorous effort must be made in the direction of unity of living. The American Woman's Association is making that gesture and feels that through this cooperative effort of its members it will achieve success.

From Americanization to Adult Education

By ROBERT T. HILL

WHEN the recent eleventh annual conference of the Minnesota Council of Americanization was held in Minneapolis these three questions were debated: Should the organization continue as a Council of Americanization? Should it merge with the Adult Education Section of the Minnesota State Education Association? Should it reorganize as an independent Council on Adult Education? After a very interesting discussion, without a dissenting vote the first and second questions were decided in the negative, and action was taken to change the name of the organization to the Minnesota Council on Adult Education. The new officers were accordingly instructed to build next year's program to meet appropriately the implications contained in this more inclusive name.

This action on the part of the Minnesota Council of Americanization epitomizes briefly the rapid current drift away from "Americanization" to "adult education." Though the Adult Education Department of the National Education Association was originally organized in 1924 as an immigrant education department by those concerned primarily with the Americanization of the immigrant, and with primary education for native-born illiterates, yet at the recent Cleveland meetings of the Department of Adult Education during the sessions of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, "Americanization" as such had no formal place on the program. Education for the foreign-born, if referred to at all, was mentioned in connection with library extension service, evening schools and other forms of extension education for adults. "Immigrant Education" now forms one section of the recently reorganized department.

All this indicates fundamental changes which have been occurring within recent years. Specialized forms of education for adults, such as elementary education for literacy and education for the foreign-born, are going through processes of adjustment and readjustment. They are no longer "war-babies" but lusty children in the educational nursery.

Most of the numerous public and private organizations and agencies which five or ten years ago were concerned with Americanization or immigrant education and which now remain, "feel the urge" to transform their interests

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and efforts into some kind of adult education. Experience proves that there is much in common between these particularized forms of education and education for adults in general and that increasing educational stability and soundness depends upon relating particularized or specialized forms of education to other stronger educational currents. Within the last two or three years those divisions of State Departments of Education concerned with education among the foreign-born have been changed, as in New York, Connecticut and Delaware, to Departments or Divisions on Adult Education. The Division of Adult Education of the State Education Department of California, receiving considerable impetus from Americanization in that state, now includes within its organization a bureau on immigrant education alongside other bureaus on parental education and advocational education. That is to say, there is a certain merging between various forms of education for adults under public auspices under the general caption of adult education.

Drawing by Abby E. Underwood

In adult education classes men and women gather informally in easy chairs around the discussion table which has replaced the stiff rows of school desks

Relatively few of the state and local "Americanization" societies, leagues, associations, councils and so on which were much in vogue a few years since are still alive or active. The patriotic motive which brought many of these organizations into being has been softened by time, by the advent of new popular interests and by a more general recognition of the fact that a propagandistic, speeded-up, intensified program of "Americanizing the foreigner" is not wholly in keeping with sound educational principles and practice. Moreover, public educational responsibility has been emphasized sufficiently to encourage public educational authorities, through the development of properly equipped, directed and organized evening schools and day classes to meet the needs of foreign-born men and women as well as others. On the other hand a few local Americanization leagues or associations survive because of their sympathetic, intelligent, and constructive social and educational programs.

In short it may be said that Americanization has changed, in spirit, content and procedure so that it now conforms in practice as well as in principle with other current movements for the education of adults; and as far as formal education is concerned, it has even changed its name. Although Americanization has moved on into a new dispensation, abandoning impediments of the past and emerging into the general stream and movement of education for adults, it is just as much a reality as ever. Adult education of any sort has vitality only in-so-far as it meets the special needs of the various groups of adults in particular and in specialized ways, whether these groups be native or foreign born, ignorant or cultured, educated or uneducated, trained or untrained. And in American communities special forms of education for adults of foreign birth are peculiarly necessary, because America has been and is an immigrant country.

There is a danger that, with the merging of Americanization or immigrant education with adult education, it may —but not necessarily—lose a certain sense of direction and sympathetic approach, inherent qualities which have heretofore made it effective and which must continue to be regarded as fundamental, if adult immigrant education is to continue as an instrumentality for broad social service. By the shifts in position indicated Americanization and immigrant education are becoming part and parcel of the larger movement of education for adults particularly in-so-far as public educational responsibility is concerned. These changes were not unexpected. They were forecast several years since by those in touch with various forms of education among adults. Their incorporation within adult education along with elementary education for native literacy, evening schools, rural education and other kindred forms of educational service emphasize the vitality and significance of education for adults in its broad aspects. The report of a special commission appointed by ex-Governor Smith of New York to study the subject of financing education in cities, lays down as one of the minimum requirements for which state aid should be provided, special quotas for teachers of immigrants. And other states with large numbers of the foreign-born face a like responsibility in providing particularized forms of adult education to meet the special needs of their foreign-born population.

The Planning Foundation

By EDWARD M. BASSETT

POPULATION does not wait for experiment. It floods in, with its cargo of needs and demands, and room must be found for unloading the freight. The cities, crowded until they gasp for breath, are asking, Where will it go? Will it have to be shifted? What will the costs be? How can we meet them? To answer these questions they are turning to city planning. Is city planning equipped to give the proper reply?

America is a city nation, and upon the progress of the cities depends the progress of the country. City progress relates to a multitude of elements, but underlying everything is the necessity for planned growth. The experience of cities themselves is the proof of this statement. Yet of all the factors which influence modern life, city planning has received the least constructive study.

This country is equipped with institutions which specialize

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on industry, health, education, social relations, religion, and the fine arts. Nowhere else in the world has wealth been so generous in its support of such institutions. But our national foresight has not included among them an agency devoted solely to the problems which underlie the physical and structural growth of the country.

When in the 1900's the movement for better city planning began to gather headway the needs and problems of the cities' congested populations and movement were recognized as appalling enough to demand at least the establishment of a central forum for their discussion and formulation. In 1910 the National Conference on City Planning was organized. As the planning interests of the country expanded, the Conference became the center for research advice and information to the extent of its limited financial resources.

But there is no easy solution for these grave municipal problems, and the necessity for an adequately equipped central organization devoted solely to the study and guidance of city and regional planning in the United States has been increasingly apparent, and the lack increasingly felt. Frederick J. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, in his annual report for 1928, points out that each year's experience "reinforces the conviction that additional foundations are needed, particularly of relatively limited objective, and not necessarily of large capitalization"; and quoting from his annual report of 1926, Mr. Keppel specifies among other requirements studies in rural life, in recreation, and in town and regional planning.

It was proposed, therefore, in 1928, to erect a Planning Foundation to expand the service program already operated by the Conference, and with the larger resources of such a Foundation increase the services of the Conference in proportion to the planning needs of the country. As a result the Planning Foundation of America has come into existence.

The Planning Foundation of America will not teach people how to pave streets or build private houses and city halls. It will not instruct them how to finance the acquirement of parks, or the enlargement of water supply systems. Capable agencies exist for these purposes. The Foundation's object is to bring together the facts, figures and experiences of city and regional planning, wherever they exist, study them, coordinate them, and place them at the disposal of the public as authoritative planning guides. When the problems of city planning are so treated the movement for orderly city growth will reach its goal on a sound economical basis.

LANDMARKS IN AMERICAN CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

1683 William Penn plans Philadelphia.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

1733 Oglethorpe plans Savannah with 42 parks.
1791 L'Enfant plans the City of Washington.

NINETEENTH CENTURY

1811 Manhattan Island planned up to Harlem.
1854 Central Park, the first landscape park in America, laid out in New York.
1893 Chicago plans World's Fair Grounds and buildings.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

1907 Hartford organizes the first city planning commission in the United States.
1909 The Burnham Plan of Chicago published, and Chicago Plan Commission established.
1909 A course in City Planning begun at Harvard.
1910 National Conference on City Planning organized.
1914 Massachusetts makes planning commissions mandatory in all cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants.
1916 New York adopts the first comprehensive zoning ordinance in America.
1919 American Institute of Architects forms Committee on City, Community and Regional Planning.
1921 Secretary Hoover, Department of Commerce, forms an Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning.
1921 The National Association of Real Estate Boards sponsors planning and zoning.
1922 The Advisory Committee on City Planning of the United States Department of Commerce publishes its Standard State Zoning Enabling Act.
1923 American Society of Civil Engineers forms Division of City Planning.
1925 The National Capital Park and Planning Commission established by act of Congress.
1927 Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning, United States Department of Commerce, publishes Standard City Planning Enabling Act.
1929 The Planning Foundation of America incorporated.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Agricultural College at Amherst is for the third time tendering its hospitality to the Federation of American Branches of the English Folk Dance Society for a school in folk dancing August 19-21, "to bring together in a congenial community all those throughout the United States and Canada who are interested in the folk dance movement, so that they may enjoy together two weeks of dancing, singing and recreation." Founded by Cecil Sharp in 1911, to disseminate a knowledge of English folk dances, folk-music and singing games, and to encourage the practise of them in their traditional forms, the organization soon had branches throughout the English speaking world. Further information may be obtained by addressing the secretary, Susan H. Gilman, 159 East 32 Street, New York City.

THE ALLEGANY SCHOOL of Natural History will enter upon its third season on July 5 for a period of seven weeks. Conducted by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences in cooperation with the New York State Museum and the University of Buffalo in Allegany State Park, the school was established to meet the need for outdoor training and experience in natural history, to supplement the conventional lecture room and laboratory instruction in botany, zoology, physical geography and geology, as commonly offered in city schools and in colleges. Students and staff live in the midst of wild nature. Whatever experience is gained in the environment of the park should enable the student to continue work along similar lines in other places. Teachers in public schools and colleges, particularly those who have had little opportunity for field studies, university and college students, scout and camp leaders of various kinds, young and amateur naturalists, and those interested in the nature work of museums, public forests and parks should find in this outdoor school the opportunity to broaden their experience and advance their training.

THE REGIONAL PLAN of New York and Its Environs has published Volume 8 of its survey on Physical Conditions and Public Services, including chapters on Sewerage and Refuse Disposal Problems, and Prisons and Hospitals. The deplorable inadequacy of the systems of sewage and refuse disposal now in use is reviewed, and constructive recommendations for the future outlined. Among the recommendations are a city-wide disposal and treatment system to provide for the daily discharge into waterways of over a billion gallons of sewage, and the installation of incinerators for garbage and rubbish. The report finds, with few exceptions, crowded, antiquated, insanitary prison buildings, menacing not only the health and morals, but the very lives of their inmates.

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Books in Our Alcove

What We Do and Why

MOTIVES OF MEN, *by George A. Coe. Scribner's. 265 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

MOTIVES OF MEN is essentially an inspirational book, but it is so on the basis of a rich content. Primarily inquiring into the motives that keep men going and direct their daily lives in small things and in large ones, the ultimate purpose is to aid the complicated search of a soul to find itself amid the bewildering calls of the modern more or less organized bedlam. Modern psychology asserts in authoritative voice that motive and its expression in occupation overlap; what we do and why we do it must be on speaking terms. Both aspects are here represented, the first very engagingly in an imaginary meeting of the Psychological Sodality at which the Sphinx of ancient Egypt quizzes the varieties of psychologists who now claim to present an answer to the riddle of life. The Sphinx retires with less enlightenment than confusion to another thousand years of reflective brooding. But the practical reader must go back to his job with such understanding as he can gather.

It is however rather on the practical side of enlarging the motives operative in human affairs that the book makes its major appeal to the interest of social workers. Here the inquiry takes the form of surveying the influence exercised by the social bondage of convention and tradition upon the minds of its subjects, what it has all done to alter and stabilize, as well as confuse the motives of men; what it means to have an industrialized, mechanized, modernized set of motives, as well as how we came by them. The purpose of this book may well be to cultivate that reflective habit of mind so that men in their activities will not only feel the urge of progress but a sense of its direction; or to use the familiar phrase, that they may be less absorbed in the mere fact of being "on the way" than in knowing where they are going.

JOSEPH JASTROW

New York City

Medieval Medicine

DEVILS, DRUGS AND DOCTORS, *by Howard W. Haggard, M.D. Harpers. 405 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS "story of the science of healing from medicine man to doctor" is divided into six parts entitled: The Conquest of Death at Birth; The Story of Anesthesia; The Progress of Surgery; the Passing of Plague and Pestilence; The Healing Art; Medicine Through the Ages.

The reviewer has found few books as large as this in which the author could avoid the accusation of "padding." This is especially true of certain biographies of recent date. But Dr. Haggard apparently has so much material available that, if anything, he scarcely can expand his presentation as much as he or his reader would like. The book simply teems with the most interesting subject matter which has appeared in the field of medical history. The illustrations are especially good. Hogarth and Hans Holbein have been drawn upon liberally.

The reviewer has always felt that the Middle Ages held less

This etching by Daumier, showing a midwife and her sign, is one of the 150 illustrations from Devils, Drugs and Doctors, by Howard W. Haggard, M.D., Harpers, $5

of the romance of medicine than ancient times. Nevertheless, it is upon the Middle Ages that most writers draw, possibly because the practices then were so striking and so much slapstick humor was used by the cartoonist. All this is appealing literary material. In the present book, all situations are brought up to date, at any rate.

The book ought to be very popular. It is meaty; it is well written and easily read; the subject matter is striking and frequently of popular appeal, especially the material on childbirth and sex, with particular emphasis on prostitution and the venereal disease problem. This is entirely in line with the popular taste, if highly press-agented best-sellers are to be taken as a clue.

A good book, well worth anybody's reading, and best of all, the material is accurate and sound. Congratulations to the author, from another admirer of that great teacher of medical history, Dr. Harvey Cushing, who has aroused in many a physician a lasting interest in the rise of the healing art.

HUGH GRANT ROWELL, M.D.

Teachers College, New York City

Intelligent Sex Education

SEX AND YOUTH, *by Sherwood Eddy. Doubleday, Doran. 331 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOUTH has been developing from time immemorial out of infancy and into maturity. Never, however, has youth been more conscious of its own existence and more solicitous concerning the factors entering into its nature and their significance. There appears to be stressed recognition of the fact that the transformation of youth arises from sexual development; and the youth of this generation desires to know what sex means, personally and socially. And it is willing to enter into experimental investigation regarding various pressing questions concerning when, where and how it acts.

Sherwood Eddy, through very definite contact with numerous student groups in forums and less public conferences, has sought to penetrate and analyze the problems admitted and discussed by college students. He has aimed to throw light upon the meanings of the present day larger freedoms and their

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relationships to social responses and religious experiences. One might criticize the lack of definite personal contribution by the author, but such criticism is forestalled by his own admission of the number and richness of quotations as purposeful to offer youth a brief source-book of authoritative opinions.

The author is not arrogant in advice, but somewhat humble in offering suggestions. There pervades at all times a simple, frank, honest and wholesome quality which is not likely to antagonize even the most radical adolescent. One senses throughout the desire to present a balanced and fair statement of adolescent sex problems, so as to aid youth in straight thinking and in self-emancipation from outworn traditional taboos. There is no blinking or hesitation in facing the facts of modern life, and there is an intelligent appreciation of the alterations in modern thinking from the ancient concepts of sex, women, chastity and venereal diseases.

The weakness of the volume lies in its emotional tone, though possibly this may be defended in a volume designed to reach adolescents. There is, however, a tendency at times to allow emotionalism to crystallize in preachiness. Perhaps this is a natural outcome of a viewpoint which finds a common basis of sex and religion in a complete and fulfilled life.

The book has a definite value for students who are unfamiliar with more scientific books dealing with sex and for those who have trends towards shyness and self-consciousness. There is a larger sphere of usefulness, however, for club leaders, Sunday school teachers, directors of camps and of groups which serve late adolescents. The book throughout is characterized by sincerity, honesty and religious spirit.

New York City IRA S. WILE, M.D.

Coolness and Heat

SEX IN CIVILIZATION, *edited by V. F. Calverton and S. D. Schmalhausen, with an introduction by Havelock Ellis. The Macaulay Company. 719 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE IMPURITANS, *by Harvey Wickham. Lincoln McVeagh. The Dial Press. 296 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

"ONLY within the lifetime of most of us," says Havelock Ellis in the introduction to the ambitious symposium of Sex in Civilization, "has sex begun to be observed as a part of nature, with the same respect as other parts, and also with the same coolness and thoroughness, and even today that method probably seems rather strange and uncomfortable to most people."

There seems no reason to believe, Mr. Ellis feels, that in studying sex in civilization, whatever the differences at special points may be, we are doing anything very different from what we do when we study sex outside civilization, "civilization" of course, meaning the system of living we accept for ourselves. We may even find that among those special differences are some which indicate a superiority of the savage in the arts of love. What we might hope to gain, however, is objective understanding in a dark country which has been lit only by the uncertain candles of individual experience and reaction.

The thirty-two papers which compose this symposium are courageous forays into this unknown land. Inevitably their ways are diverse and uneven. As the editors themselves declare in their preface, sex in civilization as a form of social evolution still remains to be studied. This volume aims to do several things in fulfillment of that need: to emphasize the enormous importance of modern psychology in understanding people as individuals, and, further, to devise a kind of psycho-sociological technique which will illumine the indissoluble relationship between individuals and their society. Its aim is wide and its company catholic—lawyer, poet, feminist, sociologist, psychologist, psychiatrists Freudian, anti-Freudian, non-Freudian, and so on rub elbows democratically. The plan of the volume runs from the consideration of sex through the ages, the role of sex in behavior, sex and psycho-sociology, sex and psychoanalysis, and the clinical aspects of sex to sex in poetry and fiction. Most of it is written in language which does not require a technical background of psychology or sexology, though a few of the papers are hard sledding for the uninitiated and several pre-suppose more than ordinary freedom of mind and emotion.

In a list of authors which includes such incongruous names as Smith Ely Jelliffe and William McDougall, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Judge Ben B. Lindsay, Phyllis Blanchard, Ira S. Wile, Margaret Sanger, Robert Morss Lovett, Robert Briffault, Arthur Garfield Hays, and Bernard Glueck (to mention less than half of the roster) it would be a captious reader who would not find considerable to illumine his thinking, and possibly an unusual reader who will not find something a little strange and uncomfortable. What the papers have in common is a serious and honest attempt to understand ourselves. As a collection they are a significant witness of the progress at which we are aiming by a score of different methods; and an even more significant witness of the start we already have made toward "coolness and thoroughness" in regarding sex.

Such an attitude of coolness and thoroughness is conspicuous by its absence in Harvey Wickham's The Impuritans. This is a smart and, to my mind, a silly book, a sort of a slumming tour in recent literature, finding especial occasion for contemptuous derision in the work of H. L. Mencken, Havelock Ellis, Cabell, Proust, James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Sherwood Anderson and Carl Van Vechten. Whether one admires or deplores the works of these authors, it is hard to find enlightenment or even entertainment in the smug innuendoes of Mr. Wickham.

MARY ROSS

The Legal Family

MARRIAGE LAWS AND DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, *a Manual by Geoffrey May. Russell Sage Foundation. 477 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
MARRIAGE AND THE STATE, *by Mary E. Richmond and Fred S. Hall. Russell Sage Foundation. 395 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE are twin volumes, crammed with facts about marriage laws. If social workers could realize that these 872 pages by no means begin to say all that there is to say about the legal intricacies of marriage, perhaps they would resolve that it is high time that the professional training of social workers should inevitably include the elements of law. Modern social work is primarily concerned with the family and family adjustments which, I assume, means that social workers as a group are agreed that monogamy must be preserved. Is it then little less than tragic that family case workers, children's workers, probation and parole officers who are dealing every day with intimate family problems rarely take into account the *legal* family? Yet it would be unfair to be too hard on social workers because until recently few books have been available which give the information in readable form to the lay person.

The title of Geoffrey May's book tells the contents exactly: the statutory regulations and the pertinent court decisions in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. As far as applicable, federal legislation is also digested. The book does not treat of the legal status of husband and wife, nor of their mutual rights, duties and responsibilities, nor of divorce. It does make available in easily understood form the legal formalities for entering the marriage relationship and also how the relationship may be avoided, or annulled when it has not been legally entered upon.

Marriage and the State, by Miss Richmond and Mr. Hall, is the result of a field inquiry into what actually happens when two persons apply to the State for permission to marry. Recommendations include the following: People should find out what is really happening in their own states under their present marriage laws, especially, perhaps, in the marriage license office; second, after discovering the facts organizations should attempt to secure better administration of present laws and the passage of new laws where needed. Bills to prevent child marriages should perhaps be urged first. Other marriage

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laws proposed are: those which would require advance notice of intention to marry, the personal application for a marriage license by both parties, verification of the statements made in the application, definite residential requirements, and a double license system for out-of-state marriages. "Marriage customs have been shaped, first, by the development of the ecclesiastical law and later by civil law. . . . They have also been molded by the way these laws have been applied." If social workers are not vitally and intelligently interested in all this, is monogamy doomed?

These two books contain a vast amount of the available information on marriage laws and their social significance and continue the splendid series which the Russell Sage Foundation started back in 1919 with the Hall and Brooke pamphlet on the subject. It is no criticism of the importance and value of the Richmond and Hall book to say that the field study for the work started back in 1920. But certainly there would be reason for added rejoicing if a large enough editorial and field staff had been employed to make the publication available to us all sooner.

Council of Social Agencies, Richmond, Virginia — JUNE PURCELL GUILD

Women

WOMEN IN THE MODERN WORLD, *edited by Viva B. Boothe. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. CXLIII, No. 232. Price $2.00 paper, $2.50 cloth, postpaid of The Survey.*

IF the popular magazines, and more tardily the professional journals, seem to be monopolized by the problems of women, it is probably because we are in the midst of changing and diverse standards for family support which are of great moment in themselves, and are trailing with them a basic re-examination of relations between the sexes, between parent and child, and between the family and the whole social set-up.

All of these factors enter into this symposium of three dozen papers by recognized specialists—the hard facts of bread and butter (far harder for women than for men in the economic world), the status and drift of legislation for women, the drive for social recognition, the implications of shifting conditions for family living (including its effect on husbands) and the emotional adjustment of women to themselves. The compilation is a valuable source-book, citing and analyzing our fragmentary facts for American women as a whole, and the more detailed, though limited data, on special groups who have been studied by the federal bureaus, the American Association of University Women, and the like. Inevitably on both the factual and the psychological side, it presents more questions than anyone can answer. In the recurring effort to discover why women are so we are just beginning to ask what "so" means.

MARY ROSS

Old-fashioned Child Training

TRAINING CHILDREN, *by William H. Pyle. Century. 206 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE lays aside this book with a sharp sense of disappointment. We are presented with a familiar viewpoint which regards as desirable "immediate and implicit obedience," and the regeneration of the child through overcoming "the more animal part of our nature." To attain these goals, the author recommends among many remedies corporal punishment, teaching maxims, rules of conduct, and Bible passages, and encouraging the child to imitate Franklin's method of charting failures and successes in the practice of the virtues.

In the light of our growing knowledge of the child's emotional needs and strivings, it is hard to justify a training program which relies so strongly on repressions, enforcements, and moral suasion and fails to recognize the value in educating for independent choice. One wishes that the author had stressed the points suggested in the closing chapters, that mutual love and understanding create the real basis for a constructive parent-child relation, that the child's behavior is usually only symptomatic of deeper underlying disturbances, and that the cure "often lies in correcting the home situation."

In Part II, the author asks and answers questions related to specific handling of problems. Some parents may find this useful, especially as the language is simple and the style direct. The recommendations are for the most part oversimplified and tend to ignore the need to examine the total situation in which, all too often, the child is an innocent bystander.

ALICE D. TAGGART

Institute for Child Guidance, New York City

"It Is Easier to Tell . . ."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF YOUTH, *by Jessica G. Cosgrave. Doubleday, Doran. 234 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE author of The Psychology of Youth has conscientiously tried to give to parents a foundation for the better understanding of their children. The book is well outlined, the print is large and easy to read. Parents are advised to learn psychology and then apply it. This reads well but anyone dealing in the problems of youth today realizes that the applying is the hardest job. All this present day advice given out in one form or another to parents, teachers and the public in general seems to me to confuse them rather than help them with their problems. It takes a complex and complicated mechanism and attempts to standardize and simplify it. All in all this book is written in a simple and direct manner and will do parents no harm.

PHILIP J. TRENTZSCH, M.D.

Bloomfield, New Jersey

For Students of Biology

COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY, *by James W. Papez. Crowell. 518 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a study of the anatomy of the brain from the standpoint of the modifications of its structure discoverable in various animals. The brains of birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and various of the mammals are dissected and described and illustrated. Microscopic structures as well as gross structures are considered.

All of which is very interesting from a highly technical standpoint to students of biological science. For what it sets out to be, this book is an excellent achievement. The original figures drawn by Mrs. Papez are particularly good.

Of course the study of the brain is a study of one organ of the human being. The fact that we no longer regard it as the exclusive seat of the mind does not make it any less important to know with precision what the functions and structures of the brain are. And this book is a basic study.

KARL A. MENNINGER, M.D.

Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas

A Reliable Text-book

THE EDUCATION OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, *by Alice Descoeudres. D. C. Heath. 312 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

I ONCE had a neighbor in the country, a hard-working farm woman, who said she had to keep agoin' all the time just to keep from goin' back. I imagine it must be something like that in working with the feebleminded. Year after year new books come out, conceived in the spirit of service and conscientiously executed. One can see the hours of labor, but it is hard to mark the progress. Along between 1910 and 1915 there was a marked step in advance. At that time the Binet tests were first translated from the French and gave a new impetus to the study of different degrees and different types of feebleminded people. This constituted a new standard for diagnosis and pointed the way to new methods of classification. It also gave momentum to the educational treatment of mental defectives both in schools and institutions. With the exception of this brief scientific excitement, (*Continued on page* 377)

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THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP

Making Social Work Social

By PIERCE ATWATER

AT 2 A. M. one morning a certain good wife and mother awoke to find her husband had not returned from Mr. Blank's home, where he said he was going to attend a community chest meeting. She was frightened and called Mr. Blank, who was a good family friend. "Well if he's still there, what on earth are you doing?" she asked. "Oh," explained Mr. Blank, "these are community chest meetings with a social background. We've had the meeting—now we are having the social background."

The strategy to be used in connection with the 1929 community chest campaign in Wichita, Kansas, was to establish a higher giving standard for contributors of $250 and up. We felt that plain or fancy advertising methods would not suffice because the present giving standard was about as high as one could expect under the conditions. For educational purposes, it was decided to try small, intimate discussion groups.

It seemed as though a private host throwing open his dining-room, parlor, or library offered a better meeting ground than a club or hotel, where so much blood has been shed in the name of civic progress that for a purpose of this kind both hotels and clubs have lost most of their social implication. Experience proved the idea sound. The social background to this type of chest meeting provided a new appeal.

After all, there is no real reason why social work should not invade the home. The social worker feels quite in place giving a talk before interested men in a church group, a lodge, or a civic club. It should not seem grotesque to think of a social worker meeting with a half dozen business men from the same groups at some home, discussing social work with them at dinner and for an hour afterwards, and then maybe joining a friendly poker game. If the social worker walked away with the money, that would be invading the home with a vengeance. The point is that no subject has a monopoly of conversation at social gatherings. Social work does come up for discussion. Usually it is very genteel when social workers are present. But it's not always so. Why can't we capitalize social impulses, get our friends to invite their friends to dinner and skillfully turn conversation on social work?

When we tried this in Wichita last fall we were naive enough to invite people to come to a community chest meeting in the social background of the home. About half of them came and we probably talked too much and too formally about social work. Next time we will ask our friends to send their invitations informally and say nothing about social work. If our host and perhaps one social worker, who is invited as a guest, are not clever enough to introduce the subject, nothing is lost but an opportunity. Social workers are losing opportunities so much that this one additional loss should not be of very serious concern to them.

A simple analysis of the results obtained from special meetings of larger givers in Wichita shows that we considered a total of 292 individuals as being involved in the special gifts campaign. These individuals can be divided into three classes:

Those who individually give $250 and up, and those whom we want to get into this giving group.

Corporations giving $250 and up and those corporations we want to get into this giving group.

Individuals connected with corporations who do not themselves give in the $250 and up class, but who influence a corporation giving in this group.

The effort of the special gifts committee was to get all of these 292 men into some kind of an educational meeting to acquaint them with the social work needs of Wichita and ask them to carry a larger share of the financial burden. After completing this educational process, members of the special gifts committee were to solicit the individuals and corporations.

We reached in special dinners in the evening or special luncheons at noon a total of 141 individuals. We failed to reach 151. The question arises: Did the 141 whom we reached do better relatively than the 151 that we failed to reach? The facts below bear upon this question. To simplify comparisons, we are calling the group reached through meetings Group A, and the group we failed to reach through meetings Group B.

Group A	
Pledged for 1928	$57,517.00
Pledged for 1929	68,862.00
Pledged for 1928 an average of 407.92	
Pledged for 1929 an average of 488.38	
1929 increase	11,345.00 or 19.7 per cent

Group B	
Pledged for 1928	39,161.50
Pledged for 1929	42,609.00
Pledged for 1928 an average of 259.35	
Pledged for 1929 an average of 282.17	
1929 increase	3,447.50 or 10.8 per cent

The following additonal observations can be made:

Group A

103, or 73 per cent, increased their pledges
28, or 20 per cent, did not change their pledges
10, or 7 per cent, lowered their pledges
Among the 103 increased pledges, 7 were new.

Group B

69, or 46 per cent, increased their pledges
68, or 45 per cent, did not change their pledges
14, or 9 per cent, lowered their pledges
Among the 69 increased pladges, 5 were new.

Although Group B did not attend meetings they were all invited, received special publicity material, and most of them probably talked with men in Group A and in other ways were brought into reasonably close touch with the need so

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that in a very real sense they were also "reached" by the meeting program.

The obvious conclusion seems to be that the intimate discussion at a small meeting for purely educational purposes is of considerable cash value in dealing with the larger giving group. The percentage of increase for Group A was nearly double that of Group B. Therefore, in dollars and cents it might be said that we actually lost over $3,000 by our failure to get the men in Group B to a meeting.

There is always the possibility that our best friends attended the meetings and those who were not such good friends stayed away. A personal opinion would be that there are just as many close friends of the chest in Group B as in Group A.

In any city short of a half million people, two or three thousand individuals of means, social position, or places of influence, virtually control public opinion, and they also create beliefs and convictions in the minds of thousands of others. Is the job of getting social work into such homes on a social basis in such a way that it is guided by men and women who are equipped to guide the discussion an impossible task? It should not be if the leading social workers of the community have the command of social graces, broad culture, and the inbred or cultivated ability to be effective in anybody's drawing-room.

Perhaps we are not sure enough of our social adaptability. Many of us tend to scoff at the intellectuality of other groups. Sometimes these other groups, self-sufficient in their own intellectual companionship, do not find the social worker very stimulating either.

Urban life is made up of cliques, circles and various groupings which constitute that vast, informal network of community life outside the school, church, lodge, civic or social club. We meet fairly adequately these latter groups in a formal fashion. We do not reach the informal circles which are built around the home life and its intimate social contacts.

Any man or woman on a social work board has certain intimate relationships, the nature of which few of us have any conception. If at all able, this individual has the opportunity to introduce social work in an entirely new way to people whom social workers can reach only formally through the larger and more formal groups in modern city life.

Might not this new field permit social workers to employ more constructive methods than advertising and publicity? Would it not be pleasurable? Would it not give our own personalities a little more opportunity to develop?

How to Organize a Council of Social Agencies

By Elwood Street

Inclusiveness. A council of social agencies should include, as far as possible, all accredited public and private social agencies in every field of social endeavor in the community. Disreputable agencies should not be included. The council should be liberal in its interpretation of its membership requirements so as to include, perhaps on probation, agencies which will grow through the council's activities provided they meet a real need in the community and display a willingness to learn and cooperate.

"Representativeness." A council should include two representatives from each member agency, one a board member and one a staff member, so as to preserve both the lay and the professional point of view. Committees of the council need not be restricted to these official representatives of the member agencies.

Reality. Council activities should correspond to the real needs and interests of the member agencies and should spring from studies of these interests and needs.

Facts. The council should be a research organization, continually studying the facts of community life and the facts of agency service. An excellent basis for council activity would be Margaret Byington's pamphlet, What Every Social Worker Should Know About His Community, (Russell Sage Foundation), and used for study and report by the various committees of the council.

Delegation. The council should not do anything which its member agencies individually or as informal groups can do. It should strive to serve as a clearing-house for thought and action. It should not in general speak publicly for its agencies. They should do their own speaking on the basis of mutual agreement as to which should speak, and what is should say when it speaks. This is especially true in the field of legislation and other controversial matters where a council assuming to speak for its group may find its members divided.

Meeting when meetings are needed. Do not hold meetings for the sake of having meetings. Make sure that an interesting and worth-while program is provided or have no meeting at all.

Fairness. Be fair and impartial to all member agencies. Avoid cliques and even the appearance of partisanship.

Interpretation. Secure newspaper and other publicity on the bona fide activities of the council when possible. There will be plenty of material through the studies and recommendations of committees, and groups through addresses and reports at meetings, which will still leave scope for the publicity of individual agencies. Also interpret the work of the council to the board members and staff members of the member agencies through an inexpensive house organ, possibly mimeographed, mailed at suitable intervals to the whole lay and professional personnel of the member agencies. Do not leave it to the delegates to the council to interpret the council to the member agencies—do it yourself.

Coordination. See that all main committees are represented on the executive committee of the council; that special committees have their reports made, not through the secretary of the council, but by their chairman, who will be invited to executive committee meetings; and that secretarial service is rendered to all committees and other groups either by the secretary of the council or by some other staff member. In this way interference between council groups is prevented and all activities are coordinated.

H. J. TAYLOR, office manager of the Jewel Tea Company, in his booklet Methods of Computing and Charging Office Costs of Operation published by the American Management Association, says: "In order to assist the unit head in reducing Ediphone transcription charges, we have prepared figures which show the efficiency of the various dictators in dictating. This information is accumulated by arriving at the time necessary for the transcriber to transcribe the dictation of the various dictators. The dictators are then listed according to the degree of cost for transcription, and the unit head is given information as to the rating of the various dictators in the unit in the efficiency of their dictation."

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

THE fellow who said he was "tired of seeing the old Survey ship on the cover of the Midmonthly" better take a hard look at the front page of The New York Times. . . . There he might have read that when the liner Aleutian ran on the rocks off the coast of Alaska, "291 Persons Aboard Saved by Survey Ship." . . . To be sure, it was a steamer of the Coast Geodetic Survey, but anyway her name was Surveyor, and she travels around on scientific jobs in the course of which she incidentally saves many lives, and she got her name on the front page. . . . Publicitors take notice. . . . There really is something in a name. . . .

And there really is something in getting a write-up in The Survey. . . . Ask Chief Vollmer. . . . The June Graphic was scarcely in the mail, with Anne Roller's article on Vollmer and His College Cops, when the University of Chicago announced Mr. Vollmer's appointment to the new chair of police administration. . . . He will follow his favorite bent of turning college men into cops and super-detectives, and will make the results of his research available for the Chicago police. . . . Racketeering is so long-established and profitable an occupation in Chicago that by this time the children thereof must furnish a considerable number of the student body. . . . Which leads to the engaging conclusion that the young gangsters and gangsterettes will be learning the most scientific way of putting their papas out of business. . . . You can just hear the old fellows complaining of careless youth which has broken loose from the old traditions and has no consideration whatever for father's long, hard years of work that made a college education possible for them. . . . Not the least interesting thing is the upset to the tradition that one must be a Ph.D. to get on in the college world, for here is a man who went from letter-carrier to chief of police to full-fledged professor. . . . Though of course his hobby is psychology and his favorite magazine is Frankwood Williams' Mental Hygiene. . . . Hail to the professor! . . . And here's hoping that the handsome young patrolman, George Brereton (see The Survey for June 1, p. 306) who made such a hit with our Miss Roller, will get his reward. . . . We mean, of course, the appointment as chief at Berkeley. . . .

Ernest P. Bicknell, who has been champing at an office chair for almost two years, is off again for the Red Cross. . . . This time he is adding China to his already considerable domain as vice-chairman in charge of insular and foreign operations, the "foreign" having heretofore appertained to the whole continent of Europe. . . . He is to report on what the Red Cross should do in the Chinese famine, taking with him William M. Baxter, Jr., of St. Louis, manager of the Midwestern area of the Red Cross, Ernest J. Swift, assistant at headquarters in Washington, and John A. Pope, assistant secretary. . . . We hereby recommend that they call first thing on O. J. Todd, engineer of the International Famine Relief Commission, who has a beautiful and simple scheme of getting roads built and floods abated in a poor country by paying out relief funds as wages on public works. . . . And Mrs. Todd, M.D., who is our favorite missionary. . . .

Cheers for William Fox, proprietor, Freedman, sound, and Hicks, camera. . . . In the middle of a Fox Movietone Newsreel, sandwiched in between Mussolini doing as the Romans do and the Navy doing its weekly bit of propaganda, appeared our old friend Margaret Sanger. . . . For two or three minutes, there on the screen was her earnest, sincere face and a little speech putting over to a mixed audience in the simplest words her demand that all women shall be entitled to voluntary parenthood. . . . An ordinary neighborhood movie audience—and what could be more ordinary?—gave it a smart round of applause. . . .

Sackcloth and ashes it is we are wearing these bright spring days. Professor Broadus Mitchell reproaches us for dropping the first s from Johns Hopkins University, thereby joining the ranks of those who "think we are 'the John S. Hopkins University'." . . . "I had not believed it possible in The Survey," says Professor Mitchell. Nor had we, in proof read by no less than three members of The Survey staff and Max Schmetterling, the Best of All Periodical Printers. . . . It just inevitably reminds us of the malicious wag who addressed a former and distinguished member of The Survey staff as "Mr. John F. Itch." . . . And while we are sackclothing, there was the case in the same May Midmonthly of the Buffalo Council of Churches, which came out Buffalo Council of Clinics. . . . Our apologies for a sheer typographical error, and it's a pleasure to repeat that the study, Buffalo Looks at Its Movies, in which the Council of Churches rendered invaluable service, may be had of the Children's Aid Society, Buffalo, for a piece of small change, to wit 13 cents. . . .

HEAR YE!

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

TO the members and Habitues of the Town Hall Club Quallified to vote in Publick meating.

This is to give notice that there is a Publick Town meating to be held at *THE TOWN HALL AUDITORIUM* on Friday the 24th day of May at 8 of the Clock in the evening,

First to honor thoſe members who during the four Years of the Club's exiſtence have Accompliſhed Achievements of Merit;

2ly to vote for the Choyce of that Member whoſe achievement ſhall be conſidered moſt notable and worthy of Prayſe:

3ly to preſent an Award of Merit to ſuch member aſ above mentioned.

There will be *fitte ſpeakers* choſen for witte and learnying, and muſick by the *TOWNE BANDE*. *Members* are deſired to give their attendance Punctually at the Time and place aforeſaid.

Francis H. Siſſon, *First Selectman*
H. L. Johnſtone, *Town Clerk*
Sigmund Spaeth, *Town Crier*

New Amſterdam, April 30, 1929

The Town Hall Club of New York City harks back to New Amsterdam for its announcement of a special meeting

Elections and Appointments

MARY C. BARNETT, formerly social service worker for the Pittsburgh Skin and Cancer Foundation, now with the Pittsburgh Department of Public Welfare.

GEORGE BARROW-NEILSON, formerly general field representative of the Near East Relief in the Metropolitan area, appointed secretary of the finance department of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

PROFESSOR HENRY M. BATES, elected member-at-large of the Social Science Research Council.

AMY E. BIRGE, formerly of the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., appointed superintendent of the Holyoke Hospital, Holyoke, Pa.

SAUL S. BLOOM, has returned to the Rochester Bureau of Charities after an extended leave of absence.

ALICE BOOTH, appointed to staff of the N. Y. Association for the Blind.

HOMER W. BORST, formerly executive secretary of the Indianapolis Community Fund, now with the Association of Community Chests and Councils, N. Y. City.

HELEN M. BRICKMAN, appointed director Indian work, Home Missions Council and Council of Women for Home Missions.

CLARA BRIGGS, appointed prenatal nurse with the Dutchess County Health Association.

ANNE BROWN, now superintendent, Camp Hillcrest, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DAVID A. BROWN, elected chairman of the board of directors of China Famine Relief, Inc.

DORIS CHANDLER, appointed to staff of American Social Hygiene Association.

REV. J. W. CLAUDY, now secretary of the Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S., on June 1 will become executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of the Churches of Christ, succeeding Dr. Charles R. Zahniser.

EVELYN COLEMAN, appointed visitor in the Roanoke Branch of the Children's Home Society of Virginia.

DR. WALTER CONLEY, formerly general superintendent Department of Public Welfare, New York City, appointed in charge of the institutions on Welfare Island.

WINIFRED CRENSHAW, formerly office manager Richmond Community Fund, appointed registrar Children's Home Society of Virginia.

(*Continued on page* 378)

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COMMUNICATIONS

A Quarter-century of Health

To the Editor: In the May 15 issue of The Survey, Edward T. Devine had a beautiful article on the cure of tuberculosis, but like all health and social workers does not get to the root of the matter.

That is what is the matter with the United States, as we have too many flowery orators and writers, who are not happy unless they have some impractical way of getting money from the poor taxpayers with highbrow schemes for the relief of poverty and maternal and tuberculosis and other social conditions, without not one actually getting down to the root of these diseases.

In all Mr. Devine's flowery discourse on tuberculosis why didn't he come out like a man and tell women there would be no need for expensive hospitals and clinics if he and his kind would openly declare the nakedness of women brings on tuberculosis in our terrible, damp, cold climate of the North? We know woman is not made to go naked and keep well, yet our social workers do not have enough manhood and womanhood to fight the undress of the species.

Ask any eye and ear specialist and find out the terrible increase in operations for mastoid disease and then tell us we should drive our children from their homes by inability to meet the taxes for your flowery schemes to build more and more hospitals and clinics, so the fool-dressed, crazy women can continue to go unclothed.

We also know cigarette smoking among women makes them have tuberculosis, yet you do nothing to warn them of the awful dangers of that filthy habit to them. Then women must have their booze—even social workers and health workers smoke and drink; yet you say nothing about its dangers to their health.

I have been a health worker for twenty years and have become so disgusted with social workers and nurses, that I think it would be a good thing to clean house with the entire bunch and begin over again on the true, Christlike foundation of the most vital needs of the day to give the sick and needy and soul-sick world the tender care Christ would give them, instead of the tremendous efficiency which this poor old country is afflicted with today.

John O. Gaston, M.D.

Rochester, Michigan

To the Editor: Dr. Gaston's animadversions are entitled to respectful consideration although on the main point, that he classes me among the "flowery orators and writers, who are not happy unless they have some impractical way of getting money from the poor taxpayers," I must respectfully plead "Not guilty."

The desire to "get down to the root" is an almost infallible indication that one has a panacea—as I have not. However, Dr. Gaston seems to have discovered not one but four roots for tuberculosis:

1. Women's nakedness, by which I presume he means merely the abandonment of long skirts, high collars and flannels;
2. Impoverishment of taxpayers by the building of hospitals, clinics, etc.;
3. Cigarette smoking by women;
4. Drinking, even by social workers and nurses.

Now as far as my influence goes, I am against the last two practices, in favor of the newer fashion in women's dress, of course within reasonable limits, and I may be partially open to the charge of favoring expenditures for hospitals and clinics to the point of making taxpayers squirm, although by no means to the point where it would cause them to drive their children from their homes. In fact, I never knew of a tax for hospitals and clinics to have that deplorable result I will not say that it can not happen. It is a question for the experts on incidence of taxation, and whenever the issue can be clearly formulated, I promise to favor a form of taxation which will discourage "fool-dressing" and encourage keeping children at home.

I am heartily with Dr. Gaston for a Christian program, but I cannot conceive how one who has been a health worker for twenty years can think that it would promote such a program to get rid of all our present social workers and nurses. With all their faults, they appear to me to be pretty nearly the saving remnant, the body who, on the whole, are best typifying the tender care which Christ taught us to give the sick and the needy.

Edward T. Devine

Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration
New York City

The World of Forgotten Men

To the Editor: As I read The World of Forgotten Men in the March 1 Survey, I was treated to a series of surprises. The writing and the manipulation of material by Miss Porter are of very high order, and she was true to the data she had, but unfortunately her sources of data were not altogether reliable. My position is such that I cannot allow some of the statements to pass without comment.

Having given more than three years to the building up of an adult educational program in San Quentin, during which time I have come into more or less intimate touch with more than seven thousand prisoners—coming and going—and having had about one-fourth of that number enrolled in some educational activity, I want to make several statements that need to be made.

The University of California extension courses are not the only educational opportunities offered and accepted in San Quentin. The educational work here is in three distinct divisions but is so conducted that the student may pass from one to the other in his progress. The most important division is the local work—class and correspondence—leading up to the University Extension courses.

Under my direction, classes have been conducted by prisoners for nearly three years in elementary subjects and for more than three years in some special subjects such as Spanish, navigation and higher mathematics. One colored prisoner has taught Spanish since October, 1925, and has had more than 1,000 other prisoners in his classes and correspondence courses. One prisoner now teaching elementary subjects has had one class for four successive terms of twelve weeks each. The thing demanded by prisoners does not differ very much from what university students demand, that is, that the teacher know his subject well enough to teach it. Miss Porter's informant, who said that prisoners would not learn from prisoners, failed to hold his students because he had not gone far enough in his subject to be a competent guide for others.

The ages of the men are such that nearly all of them can acquire new skills, if they have some one to encourage them; 93 per cent are under 50. For a period of twelve months the record of the marks given to our students by university readers revealed the fact that students 36 to 50 years of age consistently did better work than those of younger years. Three colored men are outstanding in my mind when it comes to achievement. Their ages at entrance were 45, 52, 53. Not one could read or write as much as his own name. One, an ex-hod carrier, now takes great satisfaction from being able to write to his grown children. The other two spend much of their time reading helpful matter.

Most of the sweeping statements that I have seen, having to do with types and age limits for achievements, seem to be based

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on rather meager data related to adult education, especially in prison. Professor Thorndike of Columbia, as the result of some experiments with adults of inferior intellect in Sing Sing in 1926, made this statement, ". . . the men's learning per hour of instruction undoubtedly equalled or exceeded the progress made by children." This does not seem to harmonize with the statements made by the criminologists quoted by Miss Porter. Why pick on 27 as the upper limit? Why not 28 or 26? One has just as much logic as the other and seems to be based on an old type of physiology rather than upon experimental educational psychology.

No inmate of San Quentin is denied learning opportunities because he hasn't money to pay for instruction. The University of California makes no charge for its services; the state pays transportation charges both ways on lesson material, which is shipped both ways by express. Students do not have to "hoard tobacco money" to pay postage on correspondence envelopes, but are urged to complete university assignments as often as thoroughness will permit, all expenses paid by the state of California.

E. M. STIGERS
Director, Educational and Religious Department
San Quentin Prison

Worth Fighting For

TO THE EDITOR: The article by Mary Austin, How I Found the Thing Worth Fighting For, that appeared in the January Survey, should not, I believe, go unchallenged. My reply is anonymous for obvious reasons, but the older social workers will remember that, when about seventeen years ago, the then editor of The Survey announced that the end and aim of social work was a well-fed and well-housed working class, a vigorous rejoinder appeared. My contribution might be called, How I Did Not Find What Was Not Worth Waiting For. I belonged to the older generation of social workers and shared in their ideals. These ideals have, it seems to me, been somewhat dimmed—especially since "the full dinner pail" has evolved into Fords and radio receiving sets.

Mrs. Austin has done nothing less than attack the rubrics of our faith. And remember that faith is still as it was in the days of St. Paul, not something proven but "that evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for." She has laid profane hands on our altars and has bidden us worship at the heathen shrine of the Saturday Evening Post. I do not deny that Mrs. Austin has observed accurately and seen life clearly, but I do not believe that she has seen life whole. With much that she says I am in agreement. It is the general tone of the article that I object to.

Let us look back one hundred and seventy-five years. The Industrial Revolution at that time effectively destroyed the ethical basis of society. There had been much oppression before that time, but in theory at least every group and every individual had his place and his rights in the social order. Accompanying the revolution was the rape of an ancient civilization, that of India. Using up this stored-up capitol of centuries, and taking advantage of a slump in religion, the revolution overthrew the barriers and had a mushroom growth. But is was not until almost a century had elapsed that this new development became respectable, i.e., acquired a theoretical basis. This was provided by Darwin's theory of "the survival of the fittest," or rather by the applications that were made of it. Society was in the original sense of the word de-moralized. This de-moralizing of society was expressed in a new theory of property.

Mrs. Austin says that in her observation of primitive peoples she noted that property had a tendency to gather about dominant personalities. That is very true. Under such conditions property has its etymological meaning, i.e., it is something near one (*prope,* near), something interfused with one's personality. A gold mine in Alaska won in a gambling house by one's grandfather would not be property in that sense. Then we had the feudal idea of property which, as R. H. Tawney reminds us in The Acquisitive Society, was never an absolute right but only a right to use. This idea of property still prevails over a large part of the world. The right to use was based on social service—service to the king.

Then came the absolute conception of property. The right to destroy as well as the right to use. Right was made dependent on ownership—not ownership on right as always theretofore. It is this conception of property, a conception that every social reformer since Chadwick and Dickens has attacked—and with some success—that Mrs. Austin would have us return to. Some say that this utterly immoral conception of property is riveted in our national Constitution. I doubt this. But if it is, the acetylene torch of revolution can tear it out, and revolution, remember, as Lincoln said in his first inaugural address, is an inalienable right of a free people.

Mrs. Austin would abstract the ethical from the intellectual's repertory of ideas and motives. She would have the social workers do the bidding of the masters of industry and exploiters of labor and she would also have the social workers let this class do their thinking for them. Now I have a fairly large acquaintance among social workers in different parts of the country (though not in recent years) and it is my personal opinion that the majority of them have had a glimpse of the "promised land." It is also true that many who have had this glimpse look back longingly toward the "flesh-pots of Egypt." Increasing the scale of pay and professionalizing the social workers has not decreased this latter tendency.

I was one of those who hailed the opening of the first school for social workers as a step in advance, but now I am not so sure of it. In 1926, in reflections of an ex-social worker, I said that I believed the main reliance should be on voluntary workers and, in spite of the great development of paid and professional social work both here and abroad, I still believe this. Nor am I one of those sympathetic but unscientific souls, I also have glorified correlation coefficients and frequency curves and have been an advocate for many years of salvation by arithmetic but I know the limits of this kind of salvation. I am not one of Walter Weyl's "tired radicals" who have accumulated "wine and kine" and forgotten the "widow and the fatherless."

Mrs. Austin admits personal bias when she intimates that she has discovered how to obtain economic security for herself. I am still among those who would rather not have security for themselves until it can be had by all. I started out with two aims. I wanted to see life as it was, and I I wanted to do my duty in the circumstances. These two aims I have measurably succeeded in attaining. Several definite and permanent services to the communities in which I have labored I have to my credit and, while it is quite true that I could have accomplished more if I had been less uncompromising, yet, even now, when I have been blinded and crippled by an accident indirectly due to economic pressure, I do not regret that I have not "bended the knee to Baal."

EX-SOCIAL WORKER.

TO THE EDITOR: I have read the anonymous comment on my article in the January Survey with mixed feelings. Because I do not know exactly what that faith is which I am supposed to have attacked, nor do I know any "obvious" reasons why a free-thinking person can not sign his own name to an honest opinion.

I have lived in the forefront of social conflict all my life and my ideas have never been those of the majority, even of the majority of radical thinkers, although they have been ideas which have been generally accepted twenty years later by the people who first opposed them. And all that time I have been able to discuss them freely on the platform and in the press.

It seems to me that this letter of Ex-Social Worker illustrates very clearly the Primitive Methodist attitude to which I most object in the economic radical of today. Especially

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when it interprets my saying that the Saturday Evening Post attitude illustrates an important and indispensable economic evolution, as "worshiping at the heathen shrine" of the Post, and "laying profane hands" on altars that are not defined.

No, I don't recognize any theory of economics as sacred, nor do I make any ritualistic approach. And, I have not the type of mind that in my early youth felt that the fundamentals of its religious faith had been overthrown when it was discovered that Moses did not write the Pentateuch. Very few people now suppose that Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible; but the world is, if anything, more religious than it was then. If it is "heathen" to deplore the tying up of ethical values with any particular economic belief, thank whatever gods, I am a heathen.

In justice to Ex-Social Worker, it should be said that my article in The Survey did not express very much of what I have come to see as economic truth, but it must be remembered that what the editor asked for was simply an account of how I had arrived at a hopeful attitude, and left little space in which to explain what I had discovered.

What I perceive is that our modern intelligence has not yet penetrated the problem of property and its relation to human consciousness, and fails to interpret correctly what it finds going on under its eyes, fails often because of the very same religio-emotional prepossessions from which Ex-Social Worker seems to suffer.

I have no hesitation in saying that I find our economic system so faulty that if the torch and the sword would correct it I should be the bloodiest kind of a revolutionist. But far from seeing hope in revolutions of violence, I have come to see in them a mere resort of impotence, what psychologists call a "defense formation" against incompetencies that many minds are unwilling to admit, or as a substitute for perceptions not yet arrived at; a sort of running amuck of the masses against conditions they are no longer able to endure and have not wit nor power to reform. Just at the moment I regard the disposition of capitalists and radicals alike to assume a kind of canctity, a *noli me tangere* attitude toward the systems they favor, as the greatest stumbling-block in the path of economic repatterning.

If it is any comfort to the critic of *my* faith, let me say that I feel certain that the altered attitude toward property which I find necessary for the happier pattern, is well on its way toward expression, and requires perhaps no more than just the right person to give to it intellectual form, to insure general acceptance. I hope to have a try at doing that myself as a sort of fanfare before the new economic prophet appears. And in the meantime I recommend Ex-Social Worker to read a book of mine called A Small Town Man.

MARY AUSTIN

Santa Fe, New Mexico

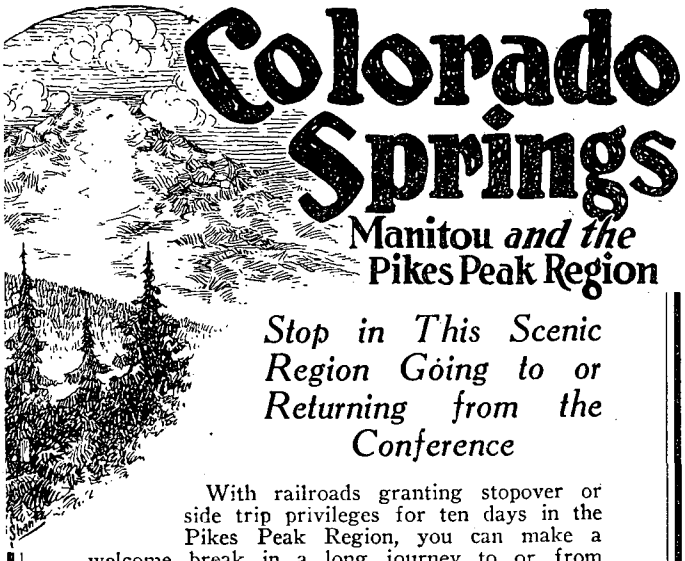
BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE

(*Continued from page* 371)

there has been very little added to this important subject in a long time.

The present volume is one of those conscientious pieces of work that has grown out of long and thorough experience. As a text-book it is reliable and is clearly written. It covers the history of the subject briefly but adequately, the matter of examination and classification, and spends the major part of the space on methods of training and education. A due amount of space is given in order of importance to sense-training, physical development, handwork and speech. An undue amount, I should say considering the intellectual capacity of the subject, to the teaching of reading, spelling and arithmetic. The book is on the whole optimistic and gives to the would-be teacher a sympathetic though unsentimental view of her task.

The author concludes with (*Continued on page* 379)



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(*Continued from page 374*)

JOYCE CROSBY, formerly executive secretary Community Welfare Organization of Council Bluffs, Iowa, now secretary of a new joint placement bureau for children's institutions under the Children's Protective Society of Minneapolis.

MRS. FEREBA CROXTON, formerly with Bureau of Social Hygiene, Virginia State Department of Health, appointed executive secretary District of Columbia Social Hygiene Society, Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK I. DANIELS, formerly director Juvenile Protective Department and Children's Aid, appointed executive secretary Children's Aid and S.P.C.C., Syracuse, N. Y.

EVELYN DAVIS, formerly field secretary National Training School, appointed to staff of Joint Vocational Service.

MILDRED DUNCAN, appointed head worker in the Allegheny General Hospital Social Service Department, Pittsburgh.

ALBERTINA EASTMAN, appointed to staff New York Association for the Blind.

ROSE EHRENFELD, formerly assistant to director of nursing in the St. Louis, Mo., branch office of the American Red Cross, appointed director of health service in the Community Health and Civic Association of Ardmore, Pa.

SPENCER ERVIN, elected president of the Family Society of Philadelphia.

RUTH FISHER, appointed supervising nurse of the Visiting Nurse Association, Plainfield, N. J.

ADJUTANT J. C. FULLER, transferred to the Social Service Department of the Salvation Army in Boston, from Holyoke, Pa.

MRS. GERTRUDE GATES, of Milwaukee, Wis., appointed executive secretary Oklahoma City Chapter, American Red Cross.

EDGAR M. GERLACH, formerly with the Henry W. Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, appointed supervisor of cottages, custody and discipline at Jamesburg, N. J.

IRVING GOLDSMITH, formerly deputy attorney-general and a justice of the Supreme Court, appointed member of the State of New York Probation Commission.

ENSIGN J. GREEN, appointed in charge of Salvation Army work in Holyoke, Pa.

MARION V. GRIFFITH, transferred from the N. Y. office of the Church Mission of Help to the Westchester office at White Plains.

GERTRUDE GRUEL, now executive secretary and nurse, Blair County Tuberculosis Society, Altoona, Pa.

DR. ANDY HALL, appointed director, Illinois State Department of Public Health.

MRS. EVA HALL, appointed by colored members' division of the Council of Churches, as worker with Negro women and girls at Morals Court in Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. ELINORE MOREHOUSE HERRICK, formerly on the staff of the president of Antioch College and an instructor in industrial problems, appointed executive secretary Consumers' League of New York.

FERDINAND T. HILKER, appointed managing director of the Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan, formerly superintendent of the Lancaster, Pa., General Hospital.

REVEREND GEORGE H. HOBART, appointed survey secretary by the N. Y. Federation of Churches.

ELLSIE HORR, formerly of the Cattaraugus Co. Health Department, New York, appointed supervising nurse of the Visiting Association of New Rochelle, N. Y.

H. GERTRUDE HUDSPETH, appointed visitor for the Rhode Island Children's Friend Society.

ANNA ILLACHOS, formerly with the New Haven Organized Charities Association, now supervisor Family Welfare and Relief Department, Pittsburgh A.I.C.P.

CHLOE JACKSON, appointed executive secretary, Delaware County Tuberculosis Assn., Indiana.

DR. J. H. JOHNSON, elected president of the Wood County Public Health League, Ohio.

HELEN KEIM, formerly with the Children's Aid Society in Norristown, Pa., appointed assistant secretary Lycoming County Children's Aid Society, Williamsport, Pa.

DR. H. E. KLEINSCHMIDT, now director, newly formed Health Education Service, National Tuberculosis Association.

RUBY LANIER, formerly with the American Red Cross, now with the County Organization Division of the Georgia State Department of Public Welfare.

KATHRYN LANNI, of the Italian Welfare League, now investigator for the Rochester Bureau of Charities.

MRS. SUE LEADLY, formerly World War Relief and Red Cross, now investigator in the Rochester Bureau of Charities.

RUTH G. LINDALL, formerly with the Boston Children's Aid Association, appointed to the Department of Advice and Assistance of the Rhode Island Children's Friend Society.

EDITH E. LOWRY, appointed secretary for Migrant Work, Council of Women for Home Missions.

MARY L. MCCAFFREY, appointed superintendent of the Schuylkill County Branch of the Pa. Society to Protect Children.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

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ZOE H. MARSHALL, appointed member of staff of the State Board of Charities, N. C.

DR. ADOLF MEYER, elected member-at-large of the Social Science Research Council.

BEATRICE MERRIT, formerly with Cola, N. C., Associated Charities, appointed staff member of Associated Charities, Washington, D. C.

MRS. LILA M. MEYER, formerly of the Children's Bureau of Cleveland, appointed supervisor of the Children's Division of the Family Service Society of Akron, Ohio.

ALICE MIKELL, appointed staff of Associated Charities, Cola, N. C.

LEONARD B. MOORE, county judge of Amsterdam, N. Y., elected president of the Capital District Conference on Social Welfare.

LUCIA MURCHISON, formerly of Social Service Department of Johns Hopkins, appointed to staff of Associated Charities, Cola, N. C.

MRS. MABEL MYRICK, now on staff, Social Welfare League, Seattle, Wash.

CHARLES L. NEWCOMB, appointed to staff of the National Tuberculosis Association.

CLARA PETERS, formerly in the nursing service for the League of Nations, appointed Industrial Nurse in the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

ELSA PLENGER, appointed to staff of the N. Y. Association for the Blind.

GRACE POTTER, appointed investigator of industrial opportunities of the Vocational Bureau.

JAMES B. RAWLINGS, elected president of the Texas Public Health Association.

FLORENCE L. RUTH, formerly Rochester Catholic Charities, now investigator in the Rochester Bureau of Charities.

GROVER G. SALES, elected president of the board of directors of the Family Service Organization of Louisville, Ky.

IDA WINSTON SARVAY, appointed assistant to general secretary of the N. Y. City, Y.W.C.A.

MARY B. SCOTT, now superintendent Visiting Nurse Association, Fall River, Mass.

HARRY SHELDON, appointed director of Red Cross Service at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.

MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH, appointed a commissioner of the New York State Board of Social Welfare.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, appointed Tuberculosis nurse of Jefferson County, Ohio.

DOROTHY SPAULDING, appointed placement counsellor of the Vocational Adjustment Bureau.

GERALDINE STAHLER, appointed district nurse for the Rhinebeck Thompson House, Dutchess County, New York.

GRACE M. TALBOT, formerly social worker Endicott-Johnson Co., Binghamton, N. Y., appointed supervisor case work, Catholic Charities, Syracuse, N. Y.

EDITH TALLMAN, appointed special field representative on the Pacific Branch staff of Red Cross.

OLIVE VAN HORN, appointed secretary for the industrial department of the N. Y. City Y.W.C.A.

MYRA VAN NOSTRAND, appointed field representative of the Red Cross in Indiana.

MRS. ETHEL WAGSTAFF, appointed superintendent of the New Pottsville, Pa., Children's Home.

RUTH WARE, now director health education, Y.W.C.A., Syracuse, N. Y.

MARGARET WILSON, formerly with the Binghamton, N. Y. State Hospital, appointed assistant secretary with Lycoming County Children's Aid Society, Williamsport, Pa.

ALIDA WINKELMANN, formerly head worker social service department Alleghany General Hospital, Pittsburgh, appointed, effective July first, district secretary on the staff of the Children's Home Society of Virginia, located in Portsmouth.

PROFESSOR C. E. A. WINSLOW, elected member-at-large of the Social Science Research Council.

ELEANOR WOOD, formerly medical social worker in the U. S. Public Health Service, appointed assistant secretary of the health division of the Welfare Council.

FRANK E. WOOD, formerly of McKeesport, Pa., appointed general secretary of the Holyoke Y.M.C.A. to succeed W. A. Morse.

PROFESSOR ROBERT S. WOODWORTH, elected member-at-large of the Social Science Research Council.

Resignations

HENRY D. BRANDES, managing director of the Luthern Hospital of New York City.

MRS. GERTRUDE CARPER, formerly director Red Cross Service at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.

FLORENCE DELIN, of the staff of Cola, S. C., Associated Charities.

RUTH FISHER, resigned as prenatal nurse with the Dutchess Co. Health Association to accept a position with the Visiting Nurse Service of Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. ELLEN GREEN, visitor, Family Welfare Society, Johnstown, Pa.

MAUD GOODE, executive secretary of Oklahoma City Chapter of the American Red Cross.

MRS. MARGARET B. HAY, superintendent of the Schuylkill County Branch of the Pa. Society to Protect Children.

ISABEL GIBB, resigned from the Camp Fire Girls to go to Tamlyn and Brown.

LILLIAN T. HENNESSEY, director of Red Cross Service at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Northport, N. Y., resigned to go the the Veteran's Bureau.

DORIS HOWARD, director, Red Cross Service at U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash.

MRS. GENEVIEVE ANDERSON LAWLOR, resigned from the staff of the Joint Vocational Service to travel abroad.

HAROLD H. LEVIN, resigned from the 92d Street, Y.M.H.A., New York City, to devote himself to law.

MRS. MARY PADDON, a member of the State Probation Commission, N. Y. State.

LAURA H. PARKER, resigned as secretary for migrant work, Council of Women for Home Missions, to direct Savedale Camp, Californ, N. J.

MADELINE SHERIDAN, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsfield Community Association.

WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART, commissioner of the New York State Board of Social Welfare, after forty-seven pears' service under eighteen governors.

MRS. ELIZABETH VINCENT, formerly supervisor of the Family Welfare Relief of the New Haven Organized Charities Association, to join her husband in Beaver, Pa.

ALIDA WINKELMANN, resigned as head-worker Allegheny General Hospital Pittsburgh, to join staff of Virginia's Child Home Society.

Deaths

GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, charter member and founder of the education work of the Y.W.C.A.

EMMA L. GALE, formerly superintendent of the Girls' Training Home in Williamsport and later field worker for the Seaman's Church Institute in Philadelphia.

PAUL KENNADAY, New York City pioneer in anti-tuberculosis work and an active figure in inter-racial friendship.

DR. ALEXANDER R. MATHESON, a founder of Kings County Medical Society and of the M. E. Hospital.

MRS. AMY PREVOST, of the Church Mission of Help.

MRS. JULIUS ROSENWALD, of Chicago, national vice-president of the Girl Scouts of America.

CHARLES B. STOVER, settlement and playground worker at University Settlement, New York City.

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(*Continued from page 377*) a plea for the extension of the methods used with mentally defective children to those of higher types. She believes that smaller groups, more individual attention and a flexible schedule could be used with profit even by normal children. To this I think all true educators would give a hearty endorsement.

ELIZABETH IRWIN
Psychologist, The Little Red School House

We Need Vocational Guidance

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, *by I. David Cohen. Century. 471 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IF we could really guide young people into their vocations, several complicated social problems would be solved at one stroke. Consequenty, we pick up all volumes on vocational guidance in a bright spirit of hope. We lay them down with sighing. Dr. Cohen's book is no exception to the array of volumes in this field that succeed only in stating the obvious, to wit, we need vocational guidance and need it badly.

The author covers his pages with a good deal of common sense material that does not enhance our knowledge of guidance method. There are numerous charts, some showing the organization of school systems including departments of vocational guidance, some showing the organization of personnel in industry, some showing guidance in a man's life as sharing importance equally with his religion and his education. Other pages are covered with the examples of questionnaires that employers submit to job-seekers. Still other pages explain how to visit a factory, how to arrange for an interview and so on. The book is the result of the author's labor in gathering together, probably by mail, copies of available printed materials on his topic and using them to support his contention that something ought to be done about vocational guidance.

There is no way of saying anything new about guidance except through the medium of scientific investigation. It is a matching process, a bringing together of persons and the grooves into which they will fit most tidily. The method of guidance so far has been to analyze jobs, to study the grooves, but not the persons who must be beveled and planed to fit them. Beyond the study of persons, we need to learn the technique of integrating and the work they do. The most devastating criticism of Dr. Cohen's book is that it leaves us wondering *how* vocational guidance is ever to be accomplished.

AGNES M. CONKLIN
Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn

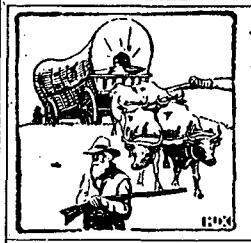
Good News for Old Age

YOUTHFUL OLD AGE, *by Walter M. Gallichan. Macmillan. 236 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE large number of people whose youth is constantly clouded by dread of old age should find in this book a release that will bring back the blue sky and clear sunshine. Not that the author tries to do away with the fact of old age, but he shows convincingly that the kind of old age feared need not be a fact.

The sympathetic Preface is written by Dr. Thurman B. Rice, who states as his conclusion, "The reader who gets the spirit of this book will be able to look forward to old age without misgivings."

If decrepitude, mental weakness, an unlovely spirit are present in the later years of life they are there because they have been a gradual development throughout youth and middle age. "Second childhood is the penalty for mental sloth." "The man or woman of 60 who has lived in a world of dreams and fantasies, and dreaded reality, is a likely subject for early decay of the mental faculties." (*Continued on page 381*)



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Chmn., MAY F. BOGUE, Dept. of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.
Vice Chmn., MRS. EVA WHITING WHITE
Boston School of Social Work

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Afternoon Meeting, July 1st, 2 o'clock
Luncheon Meeting, July 2nd, 1 o'clock
Chairman in charge of local arrangements:
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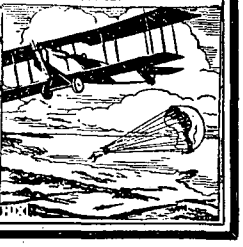
Meetings continue through Friday, June 28th
Headquarters, Hotel Sir Francis Drake
Chairman in charge of local arrangements
MRS. ELISABETH LOSSING, Police Dept., Berkeley, Calif.

1929 National Conference of Social Work



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AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend law adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—Lois Sue Gordon, Executive Secretary. The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED—Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the Protestant national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action.
Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Women's interdenominational groups — state, and local—are affiliated.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—386 Fourth Ave., New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 50,000, with branches in 44 states.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec's; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill; Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations, Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organization, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS— Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in San Francisco, California, from June 26th to July 3rd, 1929. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 2109 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."
Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman: Cecilia Razovsky, Sec'y.
Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, INC.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.
To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Anne L. Hansen, President. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

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NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Eugene L. Opie, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

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NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE — For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA — A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page* 379)

In the book physical and mental hygiene are interwoven in the inseparable way that actual living demands. Perhaps not all our internists will quite agree with the author as to the dire results of partial failure of intestinal excretion. Indeed, Dr. Rice, in his Preface mildly rejects such a view. The subject of diet is dealt with in a way that accords with modern thought and research. There is a pleasing absence of faddism here, as throughout the book.

Chapters on sex hygiene give simply and sanely much valuable information that many intelligent people have failed to find in other books on this subject. Along with scientific fact and practical advice the author intersperses much of his own philosophical reflection.

Altogether, a good book, which should be widely read.

ALICE E. JOHNSON, M.D.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Edited by Halle Schaffner

TESTING INTELLIGENCE AND ACHIEVEMENT, *by Albert J. Levine and Louis Marks. Macmillan. 398 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FOR USE as a textbook, this book aims to serve teachers, social workers and students of psychology as a comprehensive survey of the field of testing. Chapters herein cover both individual and group tests, the material organized in a way to facilitate memorization.

AM I GETTING AN EDUCATION? *by Sherwood Eddy. Doubleday, Doran. 92 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SERIES of essays, general in scope, by some of our leading educators, philosophers, lecturers, presenting the humanistic conception of education in terms of its creative and cultural values.

INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENTS AND LABOR. *Record of International Labor Organization 1919-28. World Peace Foundation. 237 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS a useful source book bearing upon the origin, establishment, structure and function of the International Labor Organization from 1919 to 1928, plus a record and summary of its actions in industrial fields.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN EDUCATION, *by Leonard V. Koos. Macmillan. 178 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK treating of the different issues and values that constitute the data in this field. Those workers who undertake questionnaire studies will find the material herein a compact critique and manual.

BLIND RELIEF LAWS: *Their Theory and Practice, by Robert B. Irwin and Evelyn C. McKay. American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. 128 pp. Price $1.00 paper, cloth $1.50, postpaid of The Survey.*

A REVISION of the 1919 report, important to all states wherein friends of the blind are working to obtain the enactment of blind relief laws.

TRAINING FOR GROUP EXPERIENCE. *by Alfred Dwight Sheffield. The Inquiry. 105 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE BOOK is concerned with deliberative bodies that have to do with the determination of policies of action. It is a record of Training for Group Experience. Reference is here made to an article for group leaders in education which appeared in the Education department of the May 15, 1927, issue of The Survey.

JUNIOR FOOD AND CLOTHING, *by Kate W. Kinyon and L. Thomas Hopkins. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. 137 pp. Price $1.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

DESIGNED for general use as a textbook in junior highschool home economics; the product of actual classroom experience to help girls create a more abundant life in their individual homes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE WORKER IN NEW YORK. *Edited by the National Industrial Conference Board. 80 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS study describes the public educational system of New York State in relation to training youth for industrial work. The tendencies and development of vocational training are discussed, together with a comparison of such opportunities through public vocational schools in New York and other industrial states.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, *by Radhakamal Mukerjee. D. C. Heath. 304 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OF INTEREST to those who study the data and viewpoints of psychology and sociology, with the object of analyzing collective behavior. Herein the historical background, the status, the problems and prospects of social psychology find new expression and interpretation.

HOW WOMEN CAN MAKE MONEY, *by Mae Savell Croy. Funk and Wagnalls. 290 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHAT ARE you good at? If you don't know, take stock of yourself, find out what you like to do, then go to it—or after it—determined to win. "Every woman in every land or clime" has to skin her hands some time! Mrs. Croy has been through the mill, and came out on top, in the business world. There is no royal road, but this book is a guide, full of practical ways to earn money. For any one who has to work—or wants to work—and doesn't know what to do about it, such a volume from an experienced hand, presents real values. Then, it's up to you.

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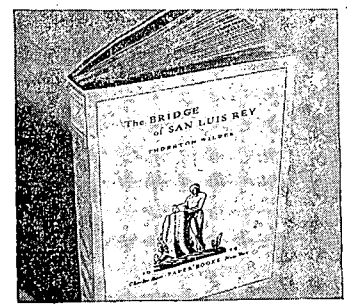

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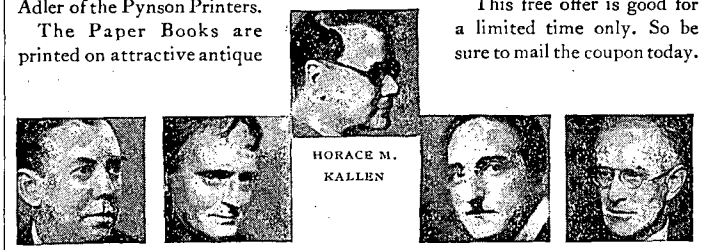

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PUBLIC RELIEF LAWS OF ALL THE STATES TO BE PUBLISHED.

A complete text of the Public Relief laws, and the laws concerning Public Charities of every state in the Union, compiled in compact and readable form, giving chapters, titles and sections of the legislative enactments relating to the regulations of social service work, has been completed by Mr. Wendell Huston, Research Librarian, of the Iowa State Library, at Des Moines, Iowa.

This work will be printed and published and ready for delivery to subscribers by September 1st. Deliveries will probably be made before this date but the usual course of such publication will probably extend over a period of at least two months time.

Every Social Worker, Social Service Agency, Public Welfare Association and the legally established agencies such as County Commissioners, City Boards of Relief for the Poor, and all workers and agencies concerned with the social service work in the care and support of the indigent poor and delinquent, need this work and will be interested in the forthcoming volume.

Old Age Pensions will also be treated.

The states are treated in alphabetical order, carefully indexed on every subject, treated so that the work will be easily read and the subject desired readily accessible.

To know the liability of counties or cities and towns for the support of the poor, the liability of relatives for such support, the legal questions involved in cases of transient poor or delinquents, removal from one county, city or state to the proper place of settlement, and all legal questions the Social Service Worker and Public Welfare Agency is continually confronted with, is of inestimable value in social service work.

In short, this volume will be a handy accurate reference guide to the laws under which you work. Comparing the laws state by state, when the social worker is confronted with an inter-state problem, or an inter-city or county problem of support and care for the poor and delinquent, can be done readily by reference to the laws in each state. It will increase your efficiency, make for economy and make clear not only your local community's liability, but your legal duty in the case at hand.

County and state organizations for Public Relief, and the legislative enactments concerning the Public Welfare Work and the organization of Public Welfare bodies is set out in each state. You need no longer be in confusion concerning the laws of your own state, nor in ignorance of the Public Relief Laws of the other states. Social Service Workers and all persons and agencies engaged in this important and nation-wide movement toward bettering social conditions and organizing for a more efficient service to their communities and states cannot afford to be confused as to the laws under which they do their work nor ignorant of the laws of other states, with which they so often come in conflict, through problems of residence of indigents and paupers, as well as delinquents. The laws relating to the liability between counties and between towns and cities within the different states are easily accessible in this work. You can find your own solution; the law is set out clearly and can be easily understood.

The work will be published in loose leaf form, bound in flexible and durable binding. Each year the new laws will be printed and the amendments to existing laws, which will be sent you, replacing the old leaf, and thus keeping the work up to date.

The price of this work will be as low and reasonable as we can possibly make it, considering costs of publication and production, bringing it within reach of every social service worker in the United States.

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